Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 187 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1919. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th September...	Margha*	8258	
20th " "	Merkara*	8235	
27th " "	Malta	6064	

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th Sept.	Khiva	8947	To China
20th "	Plassy	7346	To Australia
27th Oct.	Morea	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
6th Sept.	Bankura	Karachi and P. Gulf
7th "	Barpeta	Mahomera and Basreh direct 7 a.m.
11th "	Linga	Karachi direct
11th "	Pundua	E and S Africa.
25th "	Taroba	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival:	Departure:
Yamato Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kasei Maru...	F. Hashimoto	3658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kibaku Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Chiyo Maru.	John Salter	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Yotomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Mornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	10th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	"
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

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Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
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LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

Autorised Capital ... Rs. 1,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital 75,00,225
Paid-up Capital 4,50,99,225

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A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

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STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
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LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

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Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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Manager.

Post Box No. 382,
Mornby Road, Bombay.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

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Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

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HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, Rich Silverware, specially made Shop Furniture, Godrej Safe, Goodwill and Outstanding, etc., etc.

Under the instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonjian and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and dealers in silverwares in Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 12th and SATURDAY, the 13th instant each day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Street, Fort.

All the stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, rich silverwares, specially-made shop furniture, Godrej safe goodwill and outstandings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and detailed catalogues apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS), AND 5 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:—
4 Packages each 200 chowlas Dhotees No. 9, 16 yds.

On account and at the risk of the concerned
5 Packages each 200 pairs superior, fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2406.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES, WASHINGTON LAMPS, MOTOR BICYCLES, OIL ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Vatcha Bros., at their workshop on Girgaon Road, motor accessories, etc., comprising motor repairing implements, plating outfit, nickle avoid, copper avoid, Cyanade of Potash, hand cars, cycle accessories, Washington arc lamps, etc.

By order of the concerned.
8 motor bicycles by different makers, 1 oil engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, shaftings, pulleys, drilling machine, 1 victoria, 1 shigram, Lady's buggy, by Stevens, buggy by H. Sorabji, Scott's buggy.
The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR OWNERS & MOTOR CAR COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of M. Awneries, Esquire of 5 Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

M. T. S. P. S. W. Bombay.—M. 1/9—9 cases 47 Motor Tyres size 30x3½, 820x120, 760x90, 810x90, 815x105, 810x100 and 765x105—4 Tubes.

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Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th Sept., 1919.

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EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
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WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.
THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—
"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—
"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—
"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.

I can also cure this disease under guarantee

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

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MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED.—TYPISTS with previous experience. Apply to Messrs. MANILAL and KHER, Solicitors, Medows Street, Bombay. 4494

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a CHILD NURSE to take charge of a delicate girl of five in a respectable Hindu famil. Apply to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4531

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A competent TYPIST with full knowledge of accountancy for an Export-Import firm. Apply Box No. 26, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4537

WANTED.—TYPIST, SHORTHAND TYPIST, MANAGING CLERKS and COPYISTS. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 97. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4539

WANTED—2 CLERKS, knowing Docks and Custom works; 2 CLERKS, knowing Tally and Supervising on steamers in stream. Apply personally H. M. RAHIMTOOLA, Carnac Bunder 10 to 4. 4526

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Gujarathi-knowing Typists and Accounts-knowing Typists for Africa. Pay Rs. 120/ and 85/ with allowances. Also Boilermakers, Engine Drivers, Signallers, Overseers, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 4532

WANTED.—AN AGRICULTURIST willing to go abroad for studying flax (for fibre) growing and manufacturing. Expenses shall be borne by the advertiser and the applicant shall have to sign an agreement for serving the advertiser for a number of years. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4533

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Agents for an Indian Life Insurance Company for the following Districts:—City and Island of Bombay, Surat, Broach, East-West Khandesh, Nasik, Colaba, Thana. Liberal terms. Apply Box No. 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4499

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in the vicinity of Old Share Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4453

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE 600 to 650 H. P. and BOILER 30 by 7½ 180 lbs. steam pressure, brand new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4527

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted an active or sleeping partner with two lakhs of rupees for enlarging a well paying concern. Sound investment. Apply sharp to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4512

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Diesel ENGINE by Wilians and Robinson, coupled to 65 K. W. 440 Volt Alternating Current Generator, complete with Switchboard. Can be inspected in running condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4516

RE. 1 or Rs. 500? We don't mind whether your orders are big or small, for only a packet of pins or a whole consignment of Office Stationery, we always give the BEST. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

YOUR DRAWINGS, Sketches will be the better if the instruments and materials by which they are drawn, are of superior and guaranteed make. Try our fresh stocks received last week. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE.

NEWLY LANDED, DUE PER S.S. "OLYMPIA" ON 8TH INSTANT.

"GOLD REEF" by Prospector (sire of Quarryman Anthracite and Hello Kells). Dam "Close Reef."

A winner last year.

The horse can be inspected at Julins Gove's stable Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay between 9th and 12th instant. For price and further particulars apply to JULIUS GOVE. 4473

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to insufficient address several letters containing advice of allotment of shares in this Company have been returned through the Dead Letter Office and are now lying with us unclaimed.

As the allotment of shares was completed two months ago we shall be glad, if applicants who have not received official intimation of the shares allocated to them will apply direct to the Head Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, when the matter will receive our attention.

LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

4478

FOR SALE.

AT Peshawar, ten second hand NAPIER LORRIES. Full particulars should be obtained from the Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshops, Peshawar. Offers will be received by him up to noon on 6th October and notification of acceptance or non-acceptance of tenders will be made by the undersigned before 20th October.

P. J. GAHAN.
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
4472

B.B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE WARNED that due to breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur, they are likely to experience delay en route.

Owing to the late arrival into Delhi of Bombay Peshawar Mail in consequence, the connection to Kalka cannot be maintained.

Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up will till further, run to and from Agra Fort instead of Delhi.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4444

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate station, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1919, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st April 1919 and 30th September, 1919, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches except Bombay Island.

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Re. 1 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th September, 1919.
4477

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rupees sixty lacs, by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of rupees two hundred and fifty each.

II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following that is to say:—

TWO MEETINGS CALLED BY ONE NOTICE.

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 69, as Article 69A.

69-A. The two meetings required to pass a special resolution may be called by one and the same Notice, and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolution being validly passed at the first meeting.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be hereafter convened.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Registered Office, Navsari Building:
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
4021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for (a) Construction of 9in. pipe-sewers in the Passages East and West of Tulsi Pipe Road; (b) Construction of 12in. and 9in. Pipe-sewers in Argyle Road, and (c) Construction of a Storm-water Drain in Chinchpokli Cross Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 22nd day of September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4535

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all the customers and bankers of Messrs. JACOB & Co., Exporters, Importers, and Mill Stores Suppliers, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay and Kobe, Japan, of which Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN MUSSABHOY SUMAR, Mr. MUSSABHOY SUMAR MAVJI, Mrs. HIRABAI MUSSABHOY SUMAR MAVJI, and myself were partners, that I have severed my connections with the said Jacob & Co., from the 1st of August, 1919, and that all my liabilities in the said firm cease from the same date, and now the remaining three partners above mentioned are solely responsible for the liabilities of the said firm.

(Sd.) NATHALAL HARGOVIND MEHTA.
4538

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., will sell by Public Auction "A BAY ARAB RACE HORSE KRUSHAN" on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919 at 8 a.m. at the Race Course. Any particulars apply to

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
East Street, Poona.
4525

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1919. 4423

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MOOLIBAI, daughter of Ambaram Motichand and wife of Chandulal Narandas, late of Bombay Visa Zarola, Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased

MANILAL GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Visa Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executor named in the will of the above deceased....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the tenth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 28th day of August, 1919. 4544

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai KASHIBAI, wife of Jamnadas Harakhji, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, unemployed .....Deceased.

Bai AMRATBAI, widow of Harakhji Nathoo, (2) GIRDHARDAS HARAKHJI and (3) JAMNADAS HARAKHJI, all of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitants, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Street, outside the Fort three of the executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 4th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. SHAMRAO M. & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4530

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJI GOKALDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property which the said Kanji Gokaldas has in his turn contracted to purchase from one Mr. BYRAMJI PALLONJI ELLAVIA. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement an area of 1,058 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 10 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-RegistrationDistrict of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 12 of the said Estate leased to Bai Luxmibai, Vishnoo Pandit on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 8 of he said Estate leased to A. L. Nair, on the North-West by Plot No. 9 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to S. G. Velinkar and on the North East by Plot No. 11 of the said Estate leased to Purshotam Morarji Odesi and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7915 and 7924 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Byramji Pallonji Ellavia and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1406 (2) and 1407 (2), Street No. 3 B and 4 B.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys
4546

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, daughter of Mr. Pirbhai Sajan has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to over or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhdi Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred (400) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 15, New No. 16241, Old Survey No. 14—15 and New Survey No. 1/3695 and 1/3702 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 5856 and 3857 and Street Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Cowasji Jamsedji, on or towards the West by the property of Byramji Nanabhai on or towards the North by the property of Bhikset Bhyset and on or towards the South by the said Matarpakhdi Road.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1919.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4541

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH GOMES, of Bombay has contracted to sell to my client free from all incumbrances all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mogra in the Salsette Taluka, in Thana District and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana and of the khot of Goregaon as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot Nos.	Faini No.	Area A G.	Assessments Rs. a. p.
9 D	57	3, 5, 6	0	0 16	0 6 0
,,	58	1, 3	2	1 25	7 15 0

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in, to and upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, coparcenery, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, legacy, mortgage, maintenance, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Andheri, District Thana, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing wherein the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claim and the same, if any, shall be considered and deemed to have been waived absolutely.

Dated the 5th of September, 1919.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
4522

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of Moreshwar Janadhan Pathare has contracted to sell the property belonging to her and described in the schedule hereto to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouje Danda Turf Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,420 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of Collector of Thana along with other land under Old Survey No. 258 and New Survey No. 353, Pot No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the passage and beyond that the land of Narayan Amratrao Desai and Vinayak Amratrao Desai, on or towards the East by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Kola, on or towards the South by the property of B. S. Vaidya on or towards the West by a public Road.

Dated this 9th day of Sept., 1919.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4528

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE-POWAI ESTATE.

OUR clients' attention has been drawn to the advertisement appearing in the daily newspapers of the 5th instant, under the signature of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., The Power of Attorney therein referred to was given jointly by Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal and our clients Messrs. Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji and Manilal Amerchand Madhavji. Our clients have not cancelled the said Power of Attorney and so far as they are concerned Mr. Khopkar will continue to manage the Powai Estate and his acts and dealings will remain binding on the Powai Estate.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1919
BHIMJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Amratlal Amerchand Madhavji and Manilal Amerchand Madhavji.
4543

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HIRALAL KURSONDAS has contracted to purchase from BYRAMJI DOSSABHOY MAMA the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of the Anjirbaug situate, lying and being on the North side of the Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 807, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13811, 13893 and 13885. Old Survey No. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207 and New Survey No. 7049 together with all buildings and erections thereon which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3688 (8a) 3688 (8b), 3688 (8c), 3688 (8c), 3688 (8d), Street Nos. 19, 19A, 19B, 19C, Sleater Road and which said piece of ground forms a portion of the ground comprised in the Indenture of Underlease of the 13th day of December, 1888 and made between Ratanji Bhicaji Karanjvala of the one part and Manekji Edalji Contractor of the other part and was demised by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of June, 1889, and made between Manekji Edalji Contractor of the one part and Robert Reumback and and another of the other part and admeasuring 1,300 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the South by the Public Road called the Sleater Road aforesaid leading from the Tardeo or Mahaluxmi Road to the Grant Road Station of the Bombay Barodo and Central India Railway, on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Abdoola Moosa and partly by the property of Babu Amirchand Panalal, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Bomonji Edalji Cassimath and partly by the property of the said Haji Abdoola Moosa and on or towards the East by a private passage twenty-five feet wide and beyond that by the property of Pandoo Vishnu.

Dated this 8th day of Sept., 1919.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4529

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in this columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

The Last Three Episodes of]

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

"THE WHITE ROSES"
"CLEARED OF GUILT"
"WU FANG ATONES"

Do Not Miss The Tremendous Finale.

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Imperial

will have the pleasure of presenting
The Great English Actress

Miss FANNIE WARD

IN

A Japanese Nightingale

An Extra Selected Pathe Photoplay
THE FILM OF THE YEAR

Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show on Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Special for Patel!

Grand Musical Concert

AT

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

Girgaon, Sandhurst Road,

ON

Wednesday 10th September, at 4 p m. (S.T.)

The programme in this Concert will consist of singing by Pandit Vishnu Digamber, and other select items of instrumental music by Professors in the Vidyalaya,

Rates of Addmission Rs. 10, 5, 3 & 2.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents,

commencing

Wednesday, September 10th at 9-30 p.m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Including

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

GEORGE ROSS

THE DELIGHTFUL SOPRANO

EDYTHE HYLAND.

FULL COMPANY

OF

20 ARTISTES 20

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

THE

EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

or more popularly known as

IRENE CASTLE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

In the Romantic Drama of To-day

THE FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart and soul of a woman

by

GILSON WILLETS

at the

EXCELSIOR

AT

6-30, and 9-45 p.m.

PRIZE SHOW ON 10TH AT 6-30 P.M

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT

6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A REAL CIRCUS STORY—A TALE OF THE "BIG SHOW"

AND OF SOME OF THE PERFORMERS

"THE OLD MAID'S BABY"

IN FIVE ACTS STARRING

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

("Little Mary Sunshine.")

See the thrilling Balloon Ascent and the Tragic Parachute descent in which "Tiny's" parents both lose their lives, leaving the little Circus Waif to the charge of her "Old Maid" Aunt.

THE KIDDIES WILL "EAT" THIS

A REAL

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME:

Bring the children to the Matinee.

They will love this picture.

Prize Show on 11th At 6-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE

Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTT

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES-
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government, whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend of 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

1912..	.. 5 per cent.
1913..	.. 5 per cent.
1914..	.. nil.*
1915..	.. nil.*
1916..	.. 4 per cent.*
1917..	.. 6 per cent.
1918..	..12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surplusses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers.

AMUSEMENTS

The High Class Society Drama
"THE MORAL SUICIDE"
(7000 Feet)
Has created quite a sensation in Bombay.
It is a very instructive
PATHE PHOTOPLAY
Showing, in a very forceful and striking manner the folly of a hasty undesirable marriage.
"THE MORAL SUICIDE"
featuring the celebrated Queen of Beauty
Miss LEAH BAIRD
with John Mason and an all-Star Cast, is specially screened for the present Pathe Week Programme.
See it positively at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Mind you!—It is ***Not a Serial***
but only ***One Week's Drama.***
Please note:—We have NOT increased the Prices, but have kept only
HALF PRICES
Viz—Box Re. 1; Sofas 12 annas; First Class 8 annas; Upper Row 6 annas; Second Class 4 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

YOUR FAVOURITE SERIAL CINEMA
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week the first instalment
THE FASTEST SURPRISE SERIAL
THE SILENT MYSTERY
FEATURING
THE MOST POPULAR STAR
FRANCIS FORD
supported by Mac Gaston and Rosemary Theby Full of Mystery, Romance, Adventure the lure of gold, surprise suspense and sensational feats
THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30
Extra Show daily at 5-15
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
TO-NIGHT!
LOUISE LOVELY
IN
THE REED CASE
An intense Drama of Absording Love and Pulse-quickening Situations
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

GAIETY CINEMA
Strange Case of Philip Kant
An amazingly beautiful photo-play, full of incidents that will grip your interest from start to finish. Superb acting—Lively scenes
WITH
COMICS
THAT WILL KEEP YOU ROARING WITH LAUGHTER.
Sat., Mon., Wed. & Thur. 1 show at 6-45
Sunday, 2 shows at 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Tues. & Fri. 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
Prices as usual.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

There has been a large decrease in the area receiving rain but some heavy falls are again reported from the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the United Provinces. Local in Upper Burma, Bengal and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Gujarat, east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo and Bhamo three-quarters, Maymyo one, Lashio and Myitkyina a half, Chittagong three, Burdwan and Dinajpur one, Berhampore and Darjeeling one and a half, Jalpaiguri four, Ranchi two, Purnea one and a half, Darbhanga five, Gaya three-quarters, Gorakhpur two, Cawnpore three, Lucknow four, Bahraich nine, Meerut two, Roorkee three-quarters, Rajkot and Raichur one-quarter, Hanamkonda a half.

A decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th Sept. 1919.		Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.		June 1st to 8th Sept. 1917		June 1st to 8th Sept. 1918	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	0	59	92	70	57	21	53
Fort (St. George's Hospital)					80	62	21	15
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0	0	62	79	78	46	21	92
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0	8	70	43	82	3		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	HIGH WATER. Day of Month		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept		h	m	ft.	in.	Sept		h	m	ft.	in.
Mon.	8	m	10	6	27	0	8	m	3	24	17	2
			10	8a	26	6			4	11a	18	0
Tues.	9	m	10	42	27	9	9	m	4	8	16	6
			10	53a	27	6			4	47a	16	10
Wed.	10	m	11	17	28	4	10	m	4	56	16	1
			11	36a	28	4			5	22a	15	11
Thur	11	m	11	53	28	9	11	m	5	31	15	11
									5	56a	15	2
Fri.	12	m	0	19	28	11	12	m	6	12	16	1
			0	30a	28	9			6	31a	14	8
Sat.	13	m	1	2	29	0	13	m	6	55	16	7
			1	8a	28	5			7	8a	14	8
Sun.	14	m	1	46	25	8	14	m	7	40	17	5
			1	50a	28	9			7	50a	15	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 8 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 25m.	Sunset	6h. 49m
" 9 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 48m
" 10 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 47m
" 11 (Thursday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 46m
" 12 (Friday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 45m
" 13 (Saturday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 44m
" 14 (Sunday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 43m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m.	p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-2m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m.	a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	2-5m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the west Punjab, and are lightly clouded in the east. Day temperature is slightly below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.11in. of rain, Cawnpore 2.70in. and Allahabad 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is below normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in Rajputana, while the former alone is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Baroda reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Raipur where it is overcast. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Night temperature is slightly below normal in the north.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Aurangabad report 0.12in. of rain each. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Except for a few showers in Kathiawar, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, rainfall has been practically confined to the United Provinces, where it has been nearly general in the east and local in the west. Day temperature is below normal in the United Provinces and Rajputana.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th September, 1919:—

Moderate to heavy rain is reported from the United Provinces and northern India. Elsewhere rainfall has only been light. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces, and local in Lower Burma, Central India East, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Bhamo, Myitkyina a half; Gauhati two; Cherrapunji six; Darjiling four; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri three; Narayanganj, Barisal one, Dinajpore two; Cuttack one and a half; Purnea, Darbhanga three-quarters; Gaya, Gorakhpur one; Benares, Lucknow, Meerut two; Bahraich three; Roorkee a quarter; Mussoorie four; Chakrata six; Simla a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 8th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	94.0	89.8	63	..	0	−0.01
Jask	92.6	79.6	63	..	0	−0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.6	78.9	61	..	7.06	+3.39
Rawalpindi	91.2	70.6	62	..	25.44	+15.08
Lahore	91.6	77.8	74	..	16.69	+3.06
Hissar	93.1	74.1	73	..	8.06	−1.80
Ambala	80.9	76.3	87	..	19.96	−1.04
Delhi	83.6	78.0	79	..	18.46	−6.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.0	75.8	78	..	23.58	+7.67
Mainpuri	86.3	76.6	81	0.11	22.15	+1.67
Jhansi	88.6	73.6	64	..	60.79	+21.92
Cawnpore	8 .4	75.5	89	2.70	33.15	+5.41
Allahabad	82.4	75.3	78	0.26	21.64	+1.59
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.6	77.3	96	..	0.24	−1.84
Karachi	82.8	74.9	78	..	2.38	−3.39
Ajmer	81.8	73.8	79	..	11.85	−5.10
Jaipur	87.6	71.2	73	..	31.76	+2.40
Kotah	87.2	74.3	74	0.06	35.05	+3.51
Mount Abu	63.2	62.8	97	..	67.49	+26.42
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.2	75.1	84	..	7.79	−4.59
Dwarka	84.3	76.8	81	..	9.87	−3.17
Veraval	81.3	76.6	84	..	12.43	−2.35
Rajkot	90.1	78.6	94	0.10	28.80	+6.55
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	73.4	80	..	11.95	−6.05
Surat	87.4	76.0	74	..	33.60	−1.06
Ahmedabad	91.9	75.0	80	..	26.20	+1.24
Deesa	88.9	73.3	63	..	48.6	+21.96
Neemuch	84.6	69.5	77	..	23.15	+3.88
Indore	82.1	63.1	86	..	42.81	+17.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	73.5	79	..	71.47	+26.60
Saugor	83.8	70.0	86	..	65.38	+19.10
Hoshangabad	84.1	69.5	90	..	60.94	+22.18
Khandwa	86.5	70.6	83	..	22.59	+0.18
Akola	9..5	71.6	70	..	30.85	−1.19
Amraoti	85.4	70.5	69	..	15.70	−4.65
Nagpur	86.5	71.3	76	0.06	43.60	+5.95
Chanda	91.5	74.4	76	0.69	32.30	−7.74
Raipur	86.9	74.7	81	..	53.26	+14.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.1	82	..	59.92	−0.66
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.9	91	..	81.69	−4.96
Marmagoa	84.4	..	85	0.02	3.28	+2.70
Karwar	84.5	73.9	85	0.05	95.46	−6.45
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	67.5	74	..	12.75	−4.27
Ahmednagar	88.1	64.7	66	..	9.36	−4.01
Poona	73.5	67.9	78	0.16	13.17	−3.88
Sholapur	9.	69.7	69	..	12.60	−3.40
Bijapur	91.6	67.3	71	..	6.23	−4.48
Belgaum	79.0	63.4	6.	0.01	19.01	−7.40
Aurangabad	85.9	67.2	7.	0.12	2.93	−0.18
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.2	75.0	76	0.10	20.25	−9.00
Hyderabad	91.8	75.0	64	..	17.01	−2.84
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	73.8	86	..	83.50	−17.21
Calicut	83.4	75.5	86	..	69.39	−12.96
Cochin	85.4	75.7	83	0.01	64.11	−1.77
Colombo	85.8	74.4	96	..	12.84	−4.77
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.6	80.0	64	..	16.38	−2.15
Bellary	97.3	72.8	68	..	3.67	−4.78
Cuddapah	93.4	79.8	71	..	16.11	+1.60
Madras	91.6	76.1	81	..	12.58	+0.57
Bangalore	84.2	63.5	.4	..	11.85	−2.46
Coimbatore	91.5	72.0	61	..	3.75	−1.92
Trichinopoly	97.6	76.6	72	0.42	7.80	+0.86
Negapatam	96.2	78.9	76	..	6.37	+1.36

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.776 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.812 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	190 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inchs.
Total fall during month	1.45 "
Do. do. year	60.63 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.00 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th September, 1919, was 29.996 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

London, Saturday, Sept. 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	375,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	245,000
East Indian ,, ,,	125,000
American ,, ,,	2,780,000
Other ,, ,,	140,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	67,000
,, ,, Forwarded	3,300
,, ,, Actual Export	3,500
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	160,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	237,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.17.00
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

New York, Sept. 5th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	28.89
,, ,, Jan.	29 05
,, ,, March	29 20
Spot Cotton at New York	29.40
,, ,, Orleans	29.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	28 80
,, ,, Jan.	28.77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.16.75
Silver Commercial Bars	111½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	26,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to France Continent	7,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	839,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	620,000

New York, Sept. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
,, Expts to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Oct	28.30
,, ,, Jan.	28.42
,, ,, Mar.	28.60
Spot Cotton at New York	28.85
,, ,, Orlean	29.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	28.48
,, ,, Jan.	28.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.13.75
Silver Commercial Bars	111½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 5th.

Bankers 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	61
3 months hence	58 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	65½
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 5 %	53½
Rx. On London at Paris France	34.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£81
Hongkong Bank	£114½

London, Sept. 6th.

Bankers 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	60 3/4
3 months hence	58 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	65½
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 5%	53½
Rx. On London at Paris France	34.60

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 5th

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 11/16

London Sept. 6th.

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 5th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Sellers	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forespore usual Bold Sept-Oct.	
London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£48
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct Sellers	£47
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct. Value	£43
Do. do. Jan-Feb.	£37-10
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec Jan. Paid and 20 Afloat, Hull, Paid	£21.10
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Buyers	51/6
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53
Tone:—Buyers refuse to pay prices asked.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/12

London, Sept. 6th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Sellers	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom	2,520,000
Linseed Plate Export	22,000
,, ,, Afloat	116,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forespore usual Bold Sept Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£48
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Paid	£43
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Value	£21
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Buyers	51/6
Do do. Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53
Tone.—Buyers refuse to pay prices asked.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/2
Tone.—Dearer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The New York Market has experienced a very appreciable decline in the course of the past week. The October position in New York closed at 31.54 cents, on Friday the 29th ultimo. The same position stood at 28.30 cents on Saturday the 6th instant: viz., a big drop of 3,24 cents. The present setback in the American Market, as far as can be judged from reports, is attributable, in the main, to favourable crop reports to slow movements of spot cotton and to unloading by "Bull" operators. Labour troubles, also, have a great deal to do with the present depression. So far as can be ascertained all the factors indicate that the October position in New York will, most probably, reach the neighbourhood of 25 cents. Our local market, also witnessed some sensational movements of prices, particularly, in a downward direction. On Monday, the 1st instant F. G. Broach was quoted at Rs. 567. A week hence, the price stood at Rs. 437. The undertone of the market was decidedly bearish. Week before last, the local "Bulls" seemed to be in absolute possession of the market. But in the course of last week the position was reversed in favour of the "Bears." The depression in the American Market has, to a great extent, demoralized the local market. This morning, F. G. Broach opened at Rs. 442 and eased off to Rs. 437. From this level, there was some recovery and ultimately, the price rose to Rs. 467 owing to shorts covering and some local "Bulls" buying. At Colaba the improvement was not maintained, for the market opent at Rs. 467 and immediately declined to Rs. 458. After some fluctuation, F. G. Broach closed at Rs. 5.

So far as present conditions prevail it is a safe policy to sell in a strong market than to buy in a strong one.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach		April-May	463
Fully Good Bengal		September	274
Fine Oomras		September	339
Good Southerns		Sept.-Oct.	352
Fully Good Benga's		Dec-Jan.	362
Fine Oomras		,,	423

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 8TH SEPT. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	465
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		Sept.	283,363
Fine M.G. Oomras		Sept	346,425
Good M.G. Southerns		Sept.-Oct.	360

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	310	288	283	Ready
M G Sind Punjab	..	310	288	283	,,
M G. Oomras No. 8	386	371	353	..	,,
Central Provinces	406	301	320	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	395	385	370
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Sept. 1919.

Cotton	766 bales
Wheat	558 Cwts.
Linseed	1,704 ,,
Rape, etc:	1,305 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	384 ,,
Castorseed	178 ,,
Rice	1,246 ,,
Myrabollams	918 ,,
Cottonseed	4,745 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	62 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 8th: 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery: Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	69 0 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawapore 70-30	60 0 0	.. ..
,, Karachi Bangla	69 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawapore	13 4 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawapore	13 12 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 0 0
,, Thin	16 0 0	16 8 0
Teaseed White 85-15	117 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	100 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	80 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	20 0 0	21 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	.. ..
Barley	42 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	61 0 0	.. ..

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Aug-Sept.	10 2 0
Linseed Sept	16 8 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 8th

	Rate Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 8th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	260
Hongkong	212
Shanghai	318
Japan	125
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-9, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-10, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-10, 7-16.
D. D. on France, 317.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 332.
T. T. on Japan, 120.
D. D. on Hongkong, 212.
D. D. on Shanghai 318.
D. D. on Singapore, 123.
D. D. on New York, 263.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22. 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1147-14—Patell and Eze, Adamji Goolam Hoosein Tyabji and Co, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1739-18—Dikshit and Co, Kalidas Bhaidas v Jethabhai Rupji, Khandvalla and Co.

1642-18—Khandvalla and Co, Khodidas Dayabhai and Co a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin and Desai.

1158-16—Pandia and Co (for a pauper)—Vishnu Bala Shinde v Messrs Tricumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga and S.

1750-18—Edg G W and Co, Sorabji Pallonji v Shrinivas Ramchandra Haripanhalli and ors, Judah and S.

1765-18—Capt and V, Jettashanker Jethabhai a firm v Lakhmidas Bhimji a firm, M B Chothia.

1766-18—Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co a firm v Messrs Mohanlal Keshavlal a firm, Payne and Co.

1809-18—In person a pauper—Mariambai v Alli Mirza Hoosein and ors, Jeh M and S, Mulla and M.

1649-18—Mirza M & M, Laxmon Gowroji Nakhwa v. Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B & Co.

1650-18—Mirza M & M, Narayen Dharma v. Gungabai, Smetham B & Co.

343-18—Amin & Desai, Yeshwant Gowroo Vartak Pujan & anr v. Vinayek Mahadeo Bhat Shende, Ragh N & Co.

1651-18—Mirza M & M, Bhanramia Hartoo v. Pandha Badhia, Smetham B & Co.

1763-18—Daph F & D, The Punjab National Trading Co. a firm v. J C & Co. a firm, Purnanand & Co.

1803—18—Vachha & Co., V Z Fernandes v. V M Navratna & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

1784-18—Jam R & D, A J Meyer v. Jugmohendes L Sataria & anr Parnanand & Co.

1576-18—Dubash & Co., Rhmanlal Kaniayalal v. Narwarmal Chattamal & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

1851-18—Mulla & M, Damodhar Keshavji a firm v. The Standard Oil Mills Co., Ld., Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGEMENT IN (CHAMBERS),

In Re Indian Arbn Act IX of 1899—Mirza M & M, D L Batlibhoy v. The Bombay Cotton Co., Daph F & D.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS,)

T and I J 16-19—In Re Shaw Panachand Walji deceased—Bhai K and G, Sha Jadavji Harchand and anr v Govindji Khushal, Moti and D, Ch S 1-9-19.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OP DECREE

654-18—Mehta D and L, Narmadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi v Goswami Shri Pradamnalalji Murlidharji Maharaj, Mulla and M.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

L C 450-16—Capt and V, Fatmabai widow v Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw and N.

T and I J 2-16—In Re Yusuf Mahomed Lalji deceased, Munchershaw and N, Bai shirinbai v Fatmabai widow, Captain and V.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1053-14—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hursey and ors v Ruttonbai widow and anr, Rus and G, Moti and Devi.

1225-15—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Ruttonbai widow and ors, Rus and G. Moti and Devi, Mulla and M, In person.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

660-19—Purnanand and Cl, Kallianji Keshavji a firm v Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm, Moti and Devi.

SHORT CAUSE.

1273-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Rupraj Otarmal and Co v Bai Laxmibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

2-19 Re Champabai Widow of A B Patel deceased—Merwanji K & Co., Damodhar Raghoba v. Mathurabai widow of Gunpat Patil, Sabnis and G.

12-19 Re Lalji Kharsandas—Madhowji K & Ch, Bachubai alias Gomtibai widow v. Damodhar Chaturbhuj, In person.

279-19—Purnanand & Co., Motumal Hotchand Ahiya v. Syed Mahomed Hoosein.

1448-18—Smetham B & C, Gayabai widow v. Piroshaw Bomanji Sunnawalla.

N. B. JUDGES MEETING AT 5 P.M.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91-8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market closed steady and easier.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—.

Swadeshi, 2,850; Swan, 780; Simplex, 720; Shapurji, 225; Madhowji, 2,965; Currimbhoy, 507-8; Kastoorchand, 1,350; By. Dyeing, 1,875; Cen. India, 2,785; Century, 610; Colaba, 2,410; Crescent, 280; David, 785; Fazalbhoy, 967-8; Finlay, 710; Ind. Malwa, 340; Kohinoor, 1,785; Cen. Mining, 39; Katni Ord., 345; Katni Defd. 1,675; Shivrajpur, 43; Tata Ord, 232-8; Tata Defd. 1,187-8; Tata Oil 390; Tata Hydro: 1,375; Tata Bank 84; By. Burma, 1,055; Bt. Burma, 26-8; By. Tramway, 832-8; By. Steam, 500; Mackenzie, 415; Bt. India General Insurance 20 pr., Scindia Steam 34 pr., New India Insurance 48 pr, Jupiter Insurance 19 pr.; Vlucan Insurance, 5 pr.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bomaby, as on 5th Sept. 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,28,736	
,, Deposits at Branches	93,87,589	
		1,59,16,325
Other Deposits		23,90,91,177
Post Bills		4,586
Sundries		19,20,502
	Rs.	28 09,02,590

ASSETS.

Government Securities	2,75,31,841
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,70,03,488
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	9,32,20,021
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,67,12,078
Dead Stock	15,53,434
Stamps	10 670
Bullion	7,60 884
Balances with other Banks	6,18,236
Sundries	9,16,19,998
Cash	
Rs.	28,09,02,590

British Express Maltsters Co.

"EQUMALTUM."

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR HORSES.

"**Equmaltum**" is a malted product prepared from germinated barley and is the most nutritious and sustain ng of all foods fed to animals, especially horses, where the greatest strength, speed and endurance is of the utmost importance.

IMPROVES

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SPEED
AND
ENDURANCE.

In the most advanced countries of Europe and America Malt is extensively used in the feeding of horses of all types with most beneficial results.

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BOMBAY.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.

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"STIGLER'S" Lifts.

Contractors for Complete Schemes for Lighting and Power on the latest and Best system.

All Electrical Machines, Pumps, Fittings, Ceiling and Desk Fans, Lamps and Accessories kept in large stocks.



Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts supplied, erected and maintained.

All sizes of Electrical V.I.R. Wires and Cables, Soft and Hard Drawn Bare Copper Wires always in stock.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts erected at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL in year 1900.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee meeting at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.).
Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind 5 p.m.
The mail steamer Khiva with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive 7 a.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. Tara, via Nagapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Empire Revue Co., opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Parsi New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, September, 11.

Parsi New Year: Bank closed.

FRIDAY, September. 12.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute ...nce, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7 15	22

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A band fixture has been arranged to play at the Victoria Gardens (weather permitting) on Thursday the 11th instant, the Parsi New Year's Day.

"THE EMPIRE FOLLIES."

Quite a delightful entertainment is provided by that clever band of performers known as "The Empire Follies" who are now at the Excelsior Theatre. It is not a vaudeville show nor a revue but combines the best qualities of each. This unique variety entertainment will be repeated every night.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Babaji Madhu, a mill labourer, living in Haines Road. The deceased's father-in-law wanted to take his daughter to his own house for the Ganpati holidays, but Babaji would not alow her to go; the deceased also assaulted her and she thereupon left her home and went to her father's house. The deceased went to his father-in-law's house to bring back his wife, but the latter would not let her go as the deceased was drunk. He then went away and on Sunday his body was found floating in a mill tank.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, and added that there was no evidence to show under what circumstances he was drowned.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the departure of the Homeward English Mail steamer Margha which was due to sail on Saturday the 13th instant, has been postponed to Monday the 15th, instant, the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 9 a.m., on Monday 15th September, 1919.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 9 a.m., to 11 a.m., on Monday 15th September, 1919.

Registered correspondence up to 7 a.m., on Saturday 13th September, 1919.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7 a.m., to 8 a.m., on Monday, 15th September, 1919.

Parcels up to 6 p.m., on Saturday 13th September, 1919.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, 13th September, 1919.

2. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

SHA HERGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S CHARITIES FUND.

During the year under report Messrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mohandas Kamalsy, Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad and Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar acted as trustees of the above Charities.

The credit balance on the 1st January, 1918, was Rs. 1,32,823-8-1. The amount received as rents on the Trust properties and interest on the Government Securities, etc., is Rs. 64,903-13-6 and this being added to the credit balance the gross annual income amounted to Rs. 1,97,727-5-7. Deducting from this, amount spent for repairs on Trust properties, for Boarding House office, Sadavarat, Annuity to Shares, Gokalnathjee Temple at Mangrel, payments to widows and orphans, and general expenses, the net balance on 31st December, 1918, was Rs. 1,45,031-8-0. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 12,207-8-7 in the Trust funds and from these the trustees have purchased 5½ per cent. War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 5,000.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent in your issue of the 3rd instant suggests that the lucky possessor of the cure for this fatal disease, or someone on his behalf should approach his Highness the Gaikwar to buy over the secret of the cure for the good of humanity. I fully endorse, as a medical man, this suggestion from your correspondent, but it is too much to expect that his Highness, in his highly responsible position and enormous pressure of State work, would and could pay attention to this matter. I however suggest to the possessor that he should take the opportunity of exchanging confidence with the head of the hospital, in which at present he and his wife are receiving treatment. If such a well-known medical man, with whom he is in daily contact in Bombay, could be persuaded to try this cure, it would not only establish supreme confidence of the drug in the minds of the pulbic, but will place the drug in its deserving place to the enormous benefit of the suffering humanity. I may humbly also state to the possessor of this "charm" that we are not only born in this world for ourselves, but for the good of others, and it will not not only make his name famous, but he will have the consolation of eternal peace of mind of having to some extent, at least, done his mite in this all-momentary existence of ours, for the good of his countrymen and country.—Yours, etc.,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

(To be run on Wednesday, September 10.)

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Quarryman 9-13, Camberley 8-4, Resilience 7-7, Verge 9-12, Cresset 8-4, Giacomi 7-5, Roubaix 9-3, Poignant 8-3, Black Kite 7-4, Oros 8-13, Black Walnut 7-13, Waynflete 7-4, Polyorama 8-5, Forward III 7-11, Necessity 7-4, Charcoal 8-4, Penny Pie 7-10.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kinsale 9-10, Summer Thyme 8-12, Byculla 8-2, Cyanite 9-8, Royal Band 8-12, Hunyadi 7-11, County Cricket 9-7, Red Quill 8-11, Misri Lal 7-9, Country Lad 9-4, Dunskey 8-9, Cherry and Black 7-9, Eagle's Nest 9-1, Francis Armand 8-7, Braga II 7-2, Gladiator 9-0, Royal Charter 8-3, Zefus 6-12.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Symrex 9-7, Cicatrix 8-11, Donna Inez 7-9, Mazboot 9-7, Royal Band 8-10, Hello Kells 7-9, Cyanite 9-7, Dunskey 8-10, Fine Trout 7-7, Premiere 9-6, Miss Rollestone 8-8, Binfield Grove 7-7, Kinsale 9-6, Dorania 8-7, Nerissa 7-3, Pantomime II 9-5, Royal Charter 8-5, Lucky Queen 7-2, Dori 9-1, Fire Finch 8-1, Mary 7-0, We Two 8-11, Birthday Clothes 8-11.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 9-10, Stageland 8-9, Golden Stream 7-12, Antic 9-8, High Life 8-9, Rosemorder 7-9, Christmas Holiday 9-7, Spearwood 8-8, Niji 7-8, Cornet's Court 9-7, Firpo 8-7, Balira 9-5, King's Head 9-5, Glass Rock 8-6, First Exchange 7-4, Belle Syme 9-4, Oregon Pine 8-5, Japonette 7-1, Checkmate 9-3, Belle Voyageuse II 8-4, Explosive 6-10, Matchless Maud 8-13, Final Proof 8-4, Lupinus 6-10, South Star 8-10, Abajala 8-0, Lucky Thought 6-10.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rose Hill 9-3, Nathan 8-7, Balloon 7-13, Good Morning 9-0, Black Ivory 8-7, Excelsior 7-12, Quantity 9-0, Zuheir 8-6, Gold King 7-11, Hadoor 8-12, Bluey Lee 8-5, Angler 7-11, Amir Aswad 8-13, Najdi 8-5, All Joy 7-9, Black Hussar 7-11, Palermo 7-5, Victor 7-2, Fury 8-12, Tawdry 8-4, Winning Post 6-9, Red Prince 8-11, Duet 8-2, Cheshire 6-7, Lord Roseberry 8-9, Argonaut 8-9, Oyster 6-7, Natal 8-7, Good Luck 6-7.

Forfeit for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., Tuesday, 9th September.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that Final Entries for Poona Races 2nd Meeting closes on Tuesday, 9th September.

FIRST MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

(To be run on Saturday, 13th September.)

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance R. C. and distance.

Collingwood 9-12, Kayid 9-8, Earl 9-8, Anaiza 8-12, Dartmoor 8-11, Durban 8-9, Red Cross 8-9, Ruby Mine 8-6, Mandil 8-6, Portcullis 7-13, Dictate 7-11, Ferry Boat 7-8, Gazal 7-5, Union Jack 7-3, Cessation 7-0, Quantity 7-0, Good Morning 6-13, Royal Court 6-12, Amir Aswad 6-13, Black Hussar 6-11, Fury 6-10, Mooltan 6-10, Nawabzada 6-10, Jawad 6-7, Angler 6-7, Black Ivory 6-7, All Joy 6-7, Argonaut 6-7, Excelsior 6-7, Golshan 6-7, Nassau 6-7, Good Luck 6-7, Zuheir 6-7, Redoubt 6-7, Victor 6-7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs. Forfeits due if not struck out by 8 a.m. on 12th September.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY VS. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.

An interesting cricket match between the above two clubs was played on Saturday at the Oval. The Bank of Bombay who went in to bat first were all out for 36 runs. Killicks replied by 29 runs only. The match thus resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay Cricket Club by 7 runs. Fram Mistry and N. S. Guzder were the successful bowlers for the Bank. The former bowled remarkably well capturing 7 wickets for 18 runs. The two successful bowlers for Killicks were Pilgaokar and Dewoolkar.

BANK OF BOMBAY VS. GRINDLAY & CO.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 71 runs. F. G. Morgan for Grindlays captured 9 wickets for 34 runs. Toddywalla for the Bank of Bombay scored 51 runs playing in excellent style, his fine hits on the off were a treat to watch. The bowling honours fell to N. S. Guzder who captured 8 wickets for 9 runs.

The results are as follow:—Bank of Bombay 92; Grindlay and Co., 21

THANA CATHOLIC C. C. VS. MAZAGON DOCK COMPANY C. C.

This match was played on Sunday the 7th instant at Thana and resulted in a win for the Thana Catholic's by runs. The Thana team was captained by Mr. T. ...

E. D. SASSOON CO'S C. C. VS. BOMBAY PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

The annual cricket fixture was played on Saturday last, on the Oval and resulted in an easy win for the former by 46, runs. The Paper Currency Office having won the toss elected to bat and scored a paltry total of 23 runs, while E. D. Sassoon and Co., scored 69 runs. Messrs. A. M. Chimay, B. D. Pai, and U. J. Shroff contributing 17, 18, and 12 runs respectively.

E. D. Sassoon and Co., U. J. Shroff and Reubin Isaac bowled remarkably well, capturing 5 wickets for 11 runs each.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August last, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,334, of whom 3,908, were males; 3,380 females and 3,046 childrens.

New admissions were 1,420, and the average daily attendance was 332.

THE LEPROSY PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the drawing room meeting held at the Viceregal Lodge the other day in connection with the Mission to Lepers in India, her Excellency Lady Chelmsford said that the object in view in carrying the work among the lepers was the gradual, but complete extinction of the disease in India and that were the right methods adopted that could be accomplished in 30 years. Considering that the leper problem is not a new one, and that the Indian Government had already passed an Act on the subject so far back as 1898, it is surprising her Excellency did not inquire why it was that the right methods had hitherto failed to be adopted? How it was that a philanthropic denominational agency and not Government that first took up the question of the amelioration of the sad lot of the unfortunate leper? And, why it was that after the successful working of a model institution like the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay, these last 29 years concerted action was not taken to adopt the only right methods?

The leper problem is not a local problem. It more or less affects various parts of India. It therefore deserves to be treated as an imperial problem, and as part and parcel of the public health policy of India. The time is long past when it could be left entirely to any philanthropic agency, however influential and flourishing or to voluntary efforts of the people. It should no longer be a reproach to the Indian Government that it alone among all the civilized Governments I holds back in enforcing stringent measures for its eradication. There is no lack of authoritative information or scientific opinion to support Government in taking action inasmuch as two International Conferences on Leprosy at Berlin (1897) and Bergen (1909) have clearly, unequivocally and officially pointed out the path to salvation. It therefore behoves any country or Government seriously alive to the dangers of the scourge and desirous of stamping it out to work upon the lines indicated, viz., segregation of the lepers and isolation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. It has to be remembered in this connection that leprosy is not like plague or influenza, incapable of being stamped out. That it could be considerably reduced and in time perhaps altogether extinguished has been demonstrated by a small country like Norway. When compulsory segregation was enforced in 1857, Norway had 2,833 lepers and new cases averaged between 200 and 242 per year. After 30 years in 1886 both the leper population and new cases had been reduced by one-half. And in 1907, that is in the course of 50 years, the number of lepers had diminished to 445 and new cases yearly to between 16—20. (Hansen and Lie, at the Bergen Conference). It will be contended no doubt that India is not Norway and that with a leper population estimated at 1,50,000 souls, the problem becomes exceedingly complicated and difficult. It is the duty of the Government to tackle and solve such complicated and difficult problems and surely it is not so poor in talent, capacity and purse as not to be able to devise a sound and progressive policy with a beginning on a modest scale, but capable of steady expansion year by year until the goal is reached, viz., the segregation of every leper in the land and the isolation of every healthy child of a leper. India could well afford to wait for 50 years or even 100 years in order to achieve this consummation.

I am glad to observe that her Excellency declared that the isolation of the healthy children of lepers was a sound and practical doctrine as the disease was not hereditary. This opinion was in full concensus with scientific verdict. And lastly she emphasised the necessity of the amendments of the existing Act, as a fundamental step in the campaign against leprosy in order to secure sufficient legislation to ensure that those lepers in a high state of contagion should not be allowed to wander about the country spreading the disease.

Sir William Vincent in the course of his remarks held out hopes that the amendment of the Act would be carefully examined by the Government, but that the real trouble was due to administer it owing to financial consideration as each leper cost rupee one hundred per year to maintain. It is high time the Act were amended as speedily as possible. The question has been closely shifted, discussed and examined in all its bearings by the most eminent authorities that the world could gather at the two conferences and their unanimous verdict as above must hold good. No further inquiry is required upon the scientific aspect of the subject, though it must be admitted that the administrative part should be fully and freely discussed before a policy is laid down. The question of cost therefore need not deter the Government in a matter that concerns the public weal. "Salus Populi Suprema Lex" should be its attitude in this regard. No price could be too high to pay in order to eradicate this loathsome disease from our midst, and to free India from the stigma of a hotbed of leprosy. It is in in this connection that public opinion may be aroused, and public charity invoked in order to supplement the measures of the Government. It is not imperative that the infecting leper should be incarcerated in asylums. The solution of the question of cost may be found in isolating them in village and farm colonies where they could grow cereals, vegetables and fruit for their own use as also ply domestic trades and occupations and thus contribute in part towards their own maintenance. It is wonderful to see what an amount of farm work lepers with all their mutilations etc., are capable of doing, as at the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The question of public sentiment in dealing with lepers was touched upon by his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, who said that there was considerable opposition in every big town in the United Provinces to compulsory isolation. If such be the case the fault lies not with the ignorant public but with its mentors. Did the Government take any steps to enlighten the public upon the dangerous character of the disease, its infectivity, its insidious and chronic course, and the liability of its spread from the ailing to the healthy? If people were to be properly guided in such matters, much of the opposition would be overcome in time. The sentiment of humanity is all pervading and if it be pointed out that the lot of the poor unfortunate leper is not enviable—he is a social and religious outcaste—public sympathy would help to ameliorate his condition. The same fear of wounding public sentiment was held up before Mr. Acworth in 1890, when he took the bull by the horns and solved the dilemma of the vagrant lepers of Bombay, but it did not deter him. On the other hand he aroused and enlisted the public sympathy in the cause and collected nearly one lakh of rupees for the Matunga Asylum.

After an association with the leprosy question in various capacities extending over nearly three decades, I am firmly convinced that the difficulties of the leper problem are not insuperable, that they should be faced boldly with firmness and determination and that Government should give a lead by defining its policy and laying down a line of action.

We should not however fail to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the splendid labours throughout a series of years of Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, late Secretary of the Mission to Lepers in India, whose services to this country have been scarcely appreciated by the general public. At the same time it is my honest conviction that any help that is held out to the poor leper should be free from all denominational taint. He should have free scope for the exercise of his religion as at the Acworth Leper Asylum, where there exist a Protestant Chapel, a Catholic Chapel, a temple and a mosque to satisfy all creeds and castes. I do not mean to insinuate that proselytism is enforced at the Mission Institutions, but the Indian being so hyper-sensitive in regard to his religious feelings he should be left unfettered and free from any fear of such a contingency in an institution or colony under Government control.

I intend in a subsequent communication to indicate the amendments necessary in the Indian Leprosy Act.—Yours, etc.

N. H. CHOKSY, M. D.

Arthur Road Hospital.
Bombay, September, 6.

WAYS OF PATHANS.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON INNOCENT MAN.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, disposed of a case in which Inspector Newby charged Jumna khan Mirzakhan and Mustakim Khani Mulla, two Pathans, with voluntarily causing greievous hurt to one Kazi Ismail Alli Saheb Kazi.

Mr. Haji, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case in brief are that the complainant who was a building contractor lived in a house at Victoria Road. Of late, there was a quarrel between him and his landlord with regard to the rent of his apartments and the landlord filed a suit against him in the Small Causes Court. The result of the suit was that the Court reduced the rent from Rs. 11 to Rs. 8-12-0 and ordered the land-lord to refund Rs. 13-8-0 as six months' rebate at Rs. 2-4 per month. The land-lord had not been recovering the rent for the last two months and therefore the complainant sent him the rent for July per money order. The landlord was all the time trying to get the complainant and his brother who lived in the same building vacate their apartments, on threats of getting him (complainant) assaulted by his (land-lord's) Pathans. The complainant alleged to have seen both the accused in company of his land-lord more than once. On the 3rd instant the complanant was going along the Victoria Road to catch a tram car and all on a sudden he received blows on his back. On turning round he saw both the accuseds who were striking him with sticks. Instantly the complainant fell on the ground unconscious and the accused were still belabouring him. In the mean time several passers-by assembled and the both the accuseds ran away. They were however, arrested by police constable No. 2735 "D" who chased them in a motor car.

The first accused stated that he happened to knock up against the complainant and the latter abused him and therefore he struck him with the stick.

The second accuseds said he struck the complainant because he abused his companion, the first accused.

The learned Magistrate, however, held the accuseds who declined to cross-examine the prosecuting evidence, guilty on evidence and sentenced the first accused to two years' hard labour and the second accused to nine months' hard labour.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused observed:—

"I hold that the two accused made a most cowardly attack on an inoffensive and innocent man taking him by surprise. I do not hesitate to hold that they had been hired by some one to commit this dastradly deed. The circumstances narrated by the complainant in dicate that very probably the accused have been the hirelings of the land-lord who is determined to turn him out. Whatever that be, I maintain that the accused have been hirelings of some one. It is a well-known fact that the Pathans lead themselves to acts of violance. This has been recognised by justice Bachelor, in the case Emperor vs. Ratansi. I am bound to take judicial notice of this fact and I can lay claim to have made myself acquainted with the ways of the Pathans who are frequently brought in this court for acts of violance.

INSULT AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

ACCUSED FINED.

Mr. Frank Oliveria, the acting second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, disposed of the case in which Miss E. Burnard obtained summons against J. M. Robins and Mrs. Papi on charges of insult and criminal intimidation.

The complainant alleged that she lived with her mother at Clare Road and the accused were her neighbours. Accused No. 2 was the sister of the first accused's wife. On the 9th of August, accused No. 1, charged her with theft of a sovereign. The police in compliance with the first accused's complaint searched her room and found nothing and held her innocent. Before calling the police the first accused abused and called her "a bloody thief" and he repeated the abuse even after the police search was made. On the 11th idem the second accusd called her "You bloody woman, I will give you a damned slap accross your face. "The accused No. 1 then appeared and called her "A bloody thief."

Mr. D'Cunha, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. J. Anai pleader, defended the accused.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and denied having used the words mentioned by the complainant. His worship however, was satisfied on evidence, to believe the prosecution story and convicted and sentenced the accused to pay fine of Rs. 10 each.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

MEETING OF HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY COMMITTEE.

The sixth annual gathering, of the Social Service League Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary Committee was held on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Shephard.

The annual report for the year 1918-19, showed that 3,790 patients out of which 2,508 were males 267 females and 655 children had been treated by the dispensary. Many members of different co-operative societies in and about Parel, were taking advantage of the Dispensary. During the year under report, the average attendance of patients was little above that of the previous year, and the Dispensary was becoming more and more popular and patients were coming from far distant localities. The majority of the patients, taking advantage of the Dispensary, were mill-hands and the members of their families. The Committee had been able to carry on the useful work at a very small cost through the instrumentality of the Secretary and physician-in-charge of the Dispensary, Dr. B. V. Royakar who had was serving without any remuneration.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 883-10-6 was collected as donations out of which Rs. 300 was contributed by the Trustees of the Wadia Charities who had promised to continue the same amount of donation for a period of three years.

Mr. Kurgaokar, in proposing the report to be adopted said that he could not help admitting that but for Dr. Royakar, the Dispensary could not have attained such appreciable success. Dr. Royakar protected the life of great many people during the influensa and cholera epidemics and hundreds of patients were grateful to him.

APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPHISTS.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla in seconding the motion said he hoped looking to the good work the Dispensary had been doing, the request of Dr. Royakar to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for increasing their yearly donation from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 would be complied with. Since Homeopathis treatment had been found so efficatious for women and children, he hoped the philanthropic citizens would strietch their helping hands towards the Dispensary.

Mr. Dhaholkur supported the motion.

The chairman enlogised the work of the Dispensary and hoped that every encouragement would be given to the institution.

The report was adopted and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

WHO CONFERS UNIVERSITY DEGREES?

CHANCELLOR OR THE SENATE?

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 8th September 1919 as a graduation day, the conferring of the degrees of B. Ag., B. Com., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., M. Ag., M.A., M.D., and M. S. was taken up.

After the B. Ag. degree had been conferred on the candidates, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed rose to a point of order, enquiring whether it was legal to confer degrees in the absence of the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor.

Sir Narayan said this point had been brought to his notice a few days ago by the Vice-Chancellor who told him he was going to Karachi and would not therefore be able to be present for conferring the degrees The Vice-Chancellor further told him he had considered the question whether degrees could be conferred by the Chairman of the meeting and that he thought this could be done. He wanted his opinion and they looked into the Act and the conclusion they came to was exactly the same as the Vice-Chancellor had arrived at. Continuing, Sir Narayan asked the Senate to remember that the conferring of degrees was the act of the Senate and not of either the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor or of the Chairman presiding at the meeting, and the absence of the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor did not take away from the Senate the power to confer degrees. In his opinion they were acting legally in conferring degrees in the absence of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE.

The other degrees were then conferred, after which the Senate proceeded to elect four members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year. Of these one was to be a Head or Professor of a College affiliated to the University of Bombay, and as Mr. A. M Masani was the only Professor nominated he was declared duly elected a member of the Syndicate for the ensuing year. A ballot was taken at the meeting for the election of the remaining three members. The following four candidates were nominated for election:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan, Dr. R. N. Ranina and Mr. H. J. Bhabha. The number of votes recorded in their favour was 39, 42, 42 and 22, respectively and the first named three were therefore declared duly elected members of the Syndicat.

PALI AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE.

On the motion of Mr. J. D. Bharda, the following resolution was passed:—"That the Senate is of opinion that Pali be retained as an additional language for the School-leaving Examination of 1920 and that Government be requested to agree to this proposal."

The Senate considered a proposal to reduce the compounding fee payable by registered graduates.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved a proposition reducing the fee from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10.

The proposition was carried.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay left Calcutta on Sunday afternoon for Darjeeling where he arrived on Monday.

A Madras message saye:—

The Indian People's Famine Trust has sanctioned Rs. 20,500 for alleviation of distress in the Ganjam District.

(Continued from column 6.)

carpets Bontor and Co.; 300 bales cotton Bombay Company; 400 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 500 bales hemp D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 200 bales hemp Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 100 bales hemp Dhunjee Haridass; 200 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 250 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 25 bales cow hides J. M. Rahimtoola; 8 bales cow hides Gulam Hoosein Suchidina; 25 bales cow hides Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 27 bales cow hides, 22 bales goat sheep skin A. H. Cassam; 67 bales cow hides, 19 bales goat, sheep skins S. M. Dharamsee; 9 bales goat, sheep skins Allandin Cassam; 9 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka; 1,000 cwts myrabolams B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 10,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co.; 55 cwts turmeree Jagjeevandas Narayan; 105 cwt. senna leaves C. Chaturbhuj and Co.; 40 cwts fishmaws Mohamed Hoosein; 45 cwts fishmaws H. A. Mohamed; 100 cwts cuttle fish D. J. Billimoria and Co.; 80 cwts cardamoms Abdul Aziz Hajee Tyeb.

S S Mergha for London:—40 cwts ginger, 25 cwts nux-vomica, 10 cwts cardamoms Hoosein Meherally; 90 cwts cashew nuts, 29 cwts gum tragakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 6,507 cwts cotton seed Bombay Co.; 100 cwts niger seed Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 163 cwts cloves Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 1,007 cwts myrabolam David Sassoon and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 100 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co.; 471 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton Bruel and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 100 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S S Hosei Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Moji:—450 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Hosei Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 50 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 352 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.; 800 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist M. H. Dehdashti; 150 bales cotton grey twist J. David; 1,050 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons and Co.; 53 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Khiva for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.; 568 bales cotton grey yarn I. David; 157 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,648 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David and Co.; 450 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons and Co.; 35 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.; 400 bales cotton grey yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 18 cwts fishmaws Hajeebhoy Chocksee and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 7.

S S Largo Law—Wright—Fremantle—Aug. 19.
S S Kasado Maru—Yanagi—Yokohama—July 28.
S S City of Bristol—Ring—New York—Aug. 3.
S S Skuld—Gabrielsen—Massowa—August 28.
S S Olympia—Alder—Liverpool—August 14.

DEPARTURES.

September 8.

S S Obra—William—Rangoon, etc.
S S Merka—Manley—Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances:—

S S Tenshin Maru—Yoshikai—Kobe, etc.
S S Hosei Maru—Hashimoto—Kobe, etc.
S S Zamora—Arnold—Port Said (for order).
S S Bellview—Neil—Antwerp.
S S Langton Hall—Jenkins—Calcutta.
S S Bankura—Beale—Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Khiva for China.
Steamer Lightining for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Largo Law for New York.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer War Cinras for Karachi.
Steamer Elswick Hall for Hull.
Steamer Hasado Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

S S Largo Law:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Largo Law, 2,533 tons, Captain W. Wright, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Fremantle, with a cargo of wheat, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S Kasado Maru:—The O S K steamer Kasado Maru, 3,725 tons, Captain N. Yanagi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 28th July.

S S City of Bristol:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer City of Bristol, 4,245 tons, Captain J. Ring, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, with a general cargo which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S S Skuld:—The steamer Skuld, 6?? tons, Captain R. Gabrielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Massowa, with ballast, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain H. Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Tenshin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,483 tons, Captain T. Yoshisake, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Tuticorin, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Hosei Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hosei Maru, 1,889 tons, Captain F. Hashimote, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Zamora:—The steamer Zamora, 2,342 tons, Captain E. Arnold, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S S Bellview:—The T M Coy's steamer Bellview, 2,841 tons, Captain H. D. Neil, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Langton Hall:—The steamer Langton Hall, 4,211 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain E. M. Beale, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 8th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Offside A Pendua	African Ports	11-9-19	..M M & Co
B Zamora ..	Port Said	9-9-19	..Ralli Bros
C & R Hosei Maru	Kobe	9-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
D & E Olympia..	Marseilles	15-9-19	..Graham & Co
F Indus Maru ..	Osaka	14-9-19	..O S Kaisha
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein ..	Aden	N F	..M M & Co
K Ismalia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K Abydos ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Purnea ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside L Dumra ..	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull	14-9-19	..Graham & Co
P Tenshin Maru ..	Kobe	9-9-19	..N Y K
Offside Vengemore	N F	N F	..Omer Rinde Ragg. Wilks Co
80 ton crane Ulcopia ..	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	Marmagoa	6-9-19	..K N & Co
Saraswati ..	Bhawnagar	6-9-19	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bellview.	Antwerp	9-9-19	..T M & Co
3 Kowait ..	—	—	—
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	15-9-19	..T M & Co
5 Aviles ..	Genoa	N F	..T M & Co
6 Glensloy.	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Laughton Hall..	Calcutta	9-9-19	..J V & Co
8 Zayani..	Jeddah	16-9-19	..H S Shustary & Co
9 Bahadur.	N F	13-9-19	..T M & Co
10 Moora ..	Karachi	11-9-19	..M M & Co
12 & 13 War Cutrass	N F	9-9-19	..D R I M
14 Linga ..	Karachi	9-9-19	..M M & Co
15 Bankura.	P Gulf	8-9-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamsa ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stephen.	U K	15-9-19	..D R I M
3 Baroda..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 Chakla ..	P Gulf	11-9-19	..M M & Co
6 Margha..	London	15-9-19	..M M & Co
7 City of York ..	Karachi	10-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
8 City of Cairo ..	Liverpool	9-9-19	..K N & Co
9 Syria ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Itaura ..	N F	11-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19	..Graham & Co
17 Vita ..	Basra	9-9-19	..M M & Co
B P Station Olympia	Liverpool	N F	..Graham & Co
Jetty Brandeburg	U K	15-9-19	..Graham & Co
Offside 10 Varsova.	Basra	11-9-19	..M M & Co
13 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Orazo ..	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co.

EXPORTS.

September 8.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—?0 bales cotton waste Lookmanji Ebrahimji; 200 bales cotton fly, 100 bales cotton waste C. Pearl and Co.; 200 bales cotton B. Meyer and Co.; 2,002 cwts. Myrabolam Purshotam Matharadas and Co.; 985 cwts myrabolam Kalyandas Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—10? bales cotton J. Narandas and Co.; 1,480 cwts linseed cakes Sanday and Co

S S Homer City for Hull:—300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1,400 cwts linseed cakes B. P. Wagle and Co.; 7,640 tons cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—3,900 cwts teel seed Ralli Bros.; 1 bale cotton fly B. Meyer and Co.

S S Largo Law for Philadelphia:—??? cases goat skins C. G. Mathew and Co.

S S Aviles for Genoa:—700 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo; 2,002 cwts copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, ??? cwts rape seed Societa Generale Italiana; 300 bales cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co.

S S Mergha for London:—20 bales woollen

(Continued in column 5.)

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OR ON
SECONDHAND INFORMATION,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 9th September, 1919.

UNMASKED.

The "Cape Times," after affirming that the recent Act, as passed, cannot reasonably be interpreted as an infringement of the pre-existing rights of Indians in the Transvaal or as warranting Mr. Montagu's suggestion that it is disastrous, has assured us that "the Union Parliament, as a whole, had a strong sense of the immense services which India had rendered to the Empire in war time." We do not know if India is to look for a confirmation of these assurances in the report that comes from Pretoria to-day. The movement among the Transvaal whites now is to deprive the Asiatics of their civil rights, to expropriate all their immoveable property with "just compensation" and generally to eliminate "by all reasonable statesmanlike means" the Asiatics resident and trading in the Transvaal—in a word, to kick them out, bag and baggage—or rather *without the baggage*! Such a movement tears the mask off the struggle in the Transvaal and it is for us in this country to realise that, however often the issue may be avoided by the reiteration of pious platitudes by statesmen or well-meaning leaders on both sides, the problem of colour will press for a satisfactory solution in a clamant and persistent manner and the longer the solution is evaded the greater will be the danger to the peaceful and orderly development of the British Commonwealth. The war has only accentuated and concentrated the opposing tendencies and the issue as between whites and coloured peoples of the Empire in regard to the equality of their citizenship will have to be fought to a finish by the peoples directly, if statesmen feel unequal to the task, though, in the latter case, it will be, undoubtedly, more or less a temporary disaster. But, as we have said, the solution must be reached and the sooner it is reached the better will it be in the interests of the Empire and humanity as a whole.

What the Transvaal whites now propose amounts clearly to legalised robbery, for if citizenship under the British Flag has any meaning, Indians settled in South Africa have as much right to the soil they have tried to enrich by the sweat—if not the blood—of their labour, as any white colonists. What are the higher claims of the whites to the soil but those of might? What right have the whites to deprive the domiciled Indians of their property and trading rights and hound them out of the country? If the British Flag cannot protect the peaceful enjoyment by Indians in the Empire of their civil rights, then Pax Britannica becomes a myth. The "Cape Times" gives prominence to the difficulties of the South African Government. These "difficulties" would certainly grow less if South African statesmen were to remember that there is an Indian point of view also. Would the South Africans, if they had gone in for, say, Japanese labour, have dared to insult Japan in the manner they have been flouting India? There would have been less talk of "difficulties" then and more of "reciprocity." The so-called difficulties have been magnified, and the South Africans encouraged into all sorts of excesses because the Government of India have been weak and accommodating all along, sometimes to the point of forgetting that they are, above all, the custodians of Indian interests and not apologists for the "difficulties" of South African and Imperial authorities. The race problem in South Africa, as in all other countries in the Empire, can never be solved by merely riding rough shod over one side. It only be solved satisfactorily by mutual give and take. If one party is unprepared to recognise the force of the golden maxim—"Do as you would be done by"—the "difficulties" will always be there and will not disappear even if recourse be had to violence to smother the complaint. It is for British statesmen in all parts of the Empire to arrange for a satisfactory settlement by recognising once for all the equality of citizenship among all the peoples under the Flag—in a practical manner.

In his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council last week, Lord Chelmsford pleaded for calmness and moderation, on the part of the Indian public, in dealing with this question. In making this plea, Lord Chelmsford was strengthened by the feeling that "there is ground for hoping that calmness and moderation will not be wanting in South Africa in dealing with this question." We wonder if, in face of to-day's telegram, Lord Chelmsford will feel that his hope is any longer justified. It may be—and we are anxious believe it is—that, as Mr. Montagu was at pains to emphasise in his reply to the deputation which waited on him, "the forces arrayed against them (Indians) were not the Colonial Office, or Lord Buxton, or even the Government itself, but certain powerful people in South Africa." It may be that General Smuts, who is now in power, will be able to carry out in South Africa the noble sentiments to which he has, latterly, given constant utterance. The *bona fides* of General Smut's Government will, however, be tested by their attitude towards Mr. Montagu's proposal that, instead of appointing a domestic commission to enquire into the disabilities of Indians, there should be an Imperial enquiry—an enquiry "upon which not only the good relations of the members of the Empire will depend, but upon which the sincerity of the welcome the Dominions gave to the representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, will be decided by the world." While we have yet to wait for the decision of the South African Union Government, we are left in no doubt as regards the volume, as well as the character, of the anti-Indian movement among those on whose suffrage the existence of that Government depends. We need not emphasise the frankness—the brutal frankness—with which the purpose of the movement is unfolded. As regards the strength of the movement the facts that the Congress represented the municipalities, chambers of commerce, trades unions and other organisation in the Transvaal and that it decided upon forming a "South African League" are a sufficient indication of the extent and intensity of the feeling against the Indians. In fact, the very summary character of the amiable intentions of the South Africans in regard to Indians is a confirmation of the fact which we have indicated above and which has been emphasised in the columns of this journal by Mr. C. F. Andrews that behind the political questions of acquisition of land, trading licenses, municipal franchise, and the like, is the fundamental race question. Two motives keep alive this question—"the force of financial imperialism, greedy in exploitation, for whose purpose Asia and Africa are an easy prey, a source of wealth, a means to power, a step to world dominion"—and the feeling of racial superiority. The war has, unfortunately, stimulated both these motives. But it has done more. It has also accelerated the advance of "a new power of self-valuation and self-recovery among those races of the world that were passive, in earlier days." A conflict is, therefore, inevitable though the exercise of sanity and commonsense may avoid it. The ultimate result is undoubted, even if the triumph of right and justice over might and greed may only be painfully slow. But whether the consummation is reached early or late, whether the racial antagonism is prevented from becoming a world menace or not, will depend, to no small extent, on the Englishmen in India and in Britain, on the attitude they adopt towards the racial question, in short, on the earnestness and practical sympathy with which they espouse the cause of equal citizenship within the Empire for the "coloured" fellow-subjects of his Majesty—by actively working against the current of racial and imperial pride. It is for Lord Chelmsford to give the lead to Englishmen in India.

UNIVERSITY NEEDS.

Ever since the publication of the Saddler Report on the Calcutta University, discussion has been rife all over India regarding the changes in the direction of radical improvement which higher education in this country urgently demands. The Viceroy gave expression to a generally-accepted view when he said in his opening speech in the Imperial Legislative Council last week that the Saddler Report "though based on the conditions of one university is full of suggestiveness on university problems as a whole." Indian public opinion is anxious, as mueh as the Viceroy and his present educational advisers, to press for an inquiry in each university with a view to find out how far the recommendations in the Calcutta University Commission Report throw light on the problems of each individual university. We are concerned in this Presidency with the immediate needs of our own university, and we would urge upon the Senate the desirability of effecting improvements in matters which are capable of rapid cure. The latest report issued by the Syndicate bears evidence enough that the management of the Bombay University is top-heavy, and that in the estimable desire of providing for post-graduate studies, the necessity of improving the general tone of higher education is being overlooked.

It is relevant, for instance, to inquire what the Syndicate has been doing in the very important matter of securing *efficient* instruction in the various institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay. It can no longer be argued that the university is only an examining body; all the recent developments in its policy have tended to make it a teaching as well as an examining body. How far is it a controlling body? Our readers cannot be unaware that every year the solemn farce is enacted of three gentlemen, deputed by the Syndicate, peregrinating all over the Presidency, their duty being to inspect the colleges affiliated to the university. The Senate ought to be anxious to know what it is these gentlemen inspect, how they inspect it, and what precise purpose their annual labours achieve. Do they, for instance, investigate the conditions under which science is being taught in the local and moffusil colleges? What are their recommendations, and how far has the Syndicate considered them? These are questions the Senate ought to discuss, these are problems in which the educated classes of this Presidency are deeply interested. The report of the Syndicate has nothing to say about them. The university has been generous in creating science degrees, to indicate high attainments in Pure and Applied Science. It elects to confer now the M.Sc., or the M.S., but what provision has been made for the teaching of the various courses leading up to these degrees? We believe the university is doing a disservice to the student community when it institutes degrees, without providing due facilities for the necessary instruction. We hope it needs no elaborate argument now, to assert that the teaching of science should be undertaken by the university as its own direct concern, instead of individual colleges in this city being left to impart instruction in the subject as best they can.

There is another matter connected with the development of higher education in this Presidency about which we find surprisingly little in the Synidcate's report. The question of overcrowding, in our arts as well as professional colleges, is one which the Syndicate must be considering with some anxiety. It requires for its proper solution considerable help from Government, in the direction of providing adequate funds for the creatin of new institutions, and we hope the Syndicate has pointed out to Government the urgent need for taking action in the matter. As it is this Presidency is not overburdened with institutions for the development of higher education, considering that with a population of over two crores we have only fourteen colleges. Bengal, with four crores, has now fifty-one, and the sooner we prevent overcrowding by the establishment of institutions affiliated to the university the healthier will it be for the progress of university education in this Presidency. If the recommendations of the Saddler report are any guide, the recasting of secondary education in this Presidency ought to be a subject of vital importance to those who guide our university policy

Notes of the Day.

Inconvenient Catechism.

The long list of interrogatories on the Punjab situation, which the Hon Pandit Malaviya has addressed to Government, has, perhaps naturally, rudely disturbed the equanimity of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, whose *bete noir* the Pundit has always been. These organs of bureaucratic absolutism are alarmed that Government may not be able to digest all the interpellations and are, therefore, anxious to suggest to the authorities a short and summary way to dispose of them. The "Englishman" of Calcutta pretends that it will serve no good purpose to help Pundit Malaviya in what it terms "his bout of mudslinging" and says that "the Government will be best advised to hand over the Pundit and his catechism to the Commission which is to take up the whole matter." It is pleasing to see the "Englishman" evince so much confidence in the ability of the Commission to do justice both to the Pundit and his catechism, but in view of the fact that the Government of India have made up their mind to absolve one and all officers who had a hand in the Punjab tragedy, no one's reputation will be damaged—at least after the forthcoming All Official's Day—if the interrogatories in the Pundit's catechism are answered by at least a "yes" or "no." Most of the interrogatories are questions of facts—such as whether three gallows were erected at public places at Kasur, or whether a Minto Professor of Economics was kept in jail for a month without trial, one week of which was of solitary confinement, and then released, or whether a school building, *with children inside*, was bombed from an aeroplane, at Gujranwala. It should not be difficult to say "yes" or "no" to these plain questions—apart from any blame attaching to anybody for these trifling incidents.

Mr. Patel's Evidence.

Sir Nihal Singh writes in the "Commonweal":—

Monday being a Bank Holiday the Indian Parliamentary Committee did not meet on that day. At Tuesday's session Mr. Patel came up for examination. Every one present was greatly struck by the able manner in which he presented the Congress cause. His tone was manly—some thought querulous and aggressive.

A testimony from such a shrewd and tried observer of men and things—especially British men and things—as St. Nihal Singh is particularly welcome as correcting a false impression in regard to the evidence of the Congress Deputation which seems to have been created in some quarters.

A Jobation in Excelsis.

Ditcher writes in "Capital":—

Lord Chelmsford's speech at the opening of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday was a jobation *in excelsis*. He was unable to conceal his chagrin that he and his cabinet were not given the credit they felt sure they deserved for good intention and better performance. Other Viceroys have from time to time insinuated that Simla can do no wrong; Lord Chelmsford would have us accept it as an article of faith and make the slightest heresy a sin against the Holy Ghost. It is a weariness of the flesh to read his peevish remonstrances against the criticisms of his Government in the past five months; it is a desolation of the spirit to gaze on the whitewash with which he has covered the shaky fabric of his policy. Drift and bungle are written large in the history of the administration of the country since the Government of India left Delhi in April last for Simla, yet the Viceroy would have us believe that Pericles at his best was not in it with him in the past hot weather. I am tempted to quote the sneer of Aristophanes,—but what's the use.

High Rents in Calcutta

Though conditions regarding house-famine in Calcutta do not appear to have reached the acute stage they have done in Bombay, according to recent sojourners to the former city, the situation is rapidly getting intolerable, especially for new-comers. There is a boom in the estate market also which is sending up rents by leaps. The "Englishman" quotes an instance of a site in Chowringhee sold a year ago for Rs. 3,10,000 now fetching Rs. 6,00,000. It is rather surprising that the residents of Calcutta including the member of the Executive Council, the Maharaja of Burdwan, should have been unaware so long of the salutary effect of the Rent Act on the amenities of life in Bombay. The Maharaja is reported to have learnt only the other day by wire from the Bombay Government that the Rent Act was working well here in case of small properties. Calcutta is waking up rather late in the day and instead of enacting a like measure, the Bengal Council has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of recent excessive land values and high rents and to suggest remedies. From our experience nearer home, we are doubtful if the Commission will be able to tackle the problem of excessive land values satisfactorily, but it can certainly recommend measures to restrict rents as in Bombay and thus materially relieve the sufferings of at least the poor and middle class population.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had the privilege of being a guest of Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb of Firangi Mahal some time ago. We on this side of India, barring the Mahomedans, know little of this great and good man. He is one of the foremost religious preceptors in Islam and has thousands of followers all over India. His unassuming and truthful nature turns his opponents into friends when they begin to understand him. He and I discussed many problems of mutual interest, in the course of which I told him that so far as I could interpret Hindu opinion, I had no doubt that it would be solidly for the Mahomedans in the very difficult task of securing justice on the Turkish claims—difficult because the question was burdened with so many European complications that the Allied Powers might in a weak moment fail to decide it on grounds of justice alone. He said to me with calm deliberation, but without any hesitation, "If we do not help you and do justice to you, Hindus, I for one cannot claim nor even take for my fellow-religionists your active help." I said, "Surely, you do not for one moment consider that I have spoken in any spirit of bargaining. The question that is behind the thought you have just now expressed, viz., that of cow-killing can be decided on its own merits and can await solution, for the ripening of true friendship between us and for an impartial discussion." He immediately intervened as soon as I had finished the sentence and said, "Please excuse me. I know you want to help, because our cause is just and because we are children of the same soil, and not because you want any *quid pro quo*. But do we not owe a duty to ourselves? Islam will fall to pieces if it ever takes and never gives. It must be faithful above all. The nobility of our creed (he used the expression 'khandani') requires us to be strictly just to our neighbours. Here it is a question of taking service. The Hindus will judge our faith, and rightly, by our conduct towards them. That is why I say, 'If we take from you, we must give to you.'" I have only given the tiniest bit of the wonderful conversation I had with a priest who combines in him learning, true wisdom and humility. The Maulana has been true to his word. I know ever since this conversation he has been preaching amongst his followers and friends the necessity of abstention from cow-killing and to-day of all days, one of the most sacred of Islam, he has thought of the Hindus and sent me the following telegram:—

"In celebration of Hindu-Maslem unity no cow sacrifices in Firangi Mahal this Bakri Idd—Abdul Bari"—to which I have sent the following reply: "Delighted with your great act of renunciation. Pray, accept Idd Mubarak."

Would to God that all of us, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis, Jews, belonging to all races have the same virtue of charity, justness and breadth of vision. The world will surely be better for it.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Laburnum Road, Sept. 6.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The report on the Municipal Administration of Calcutta for the last year just issued, says that the year 1918 was an abnormal year from a public health point of view and coming immediately after the healthiest year on record differences are strongly accentuated. In the early months of the year there was a considerable influx of panic-stricken immigrants from Rajputana and other badly infected centres of plague who brought infection with them, intensified overcrowding in Barrabazar and other places and helped to swell mortality particularly from small-pox and plague. In the middle of June, influenza broke out in the epidemic form and although it subsided after a few weeks there was a severe recrudescence in October which lasted throughout the year. Its effects are reflected in vital statistics, about a fourth of the year's mortality is due directly or indirectly to this epidemic. The total number of births registered was 18,166 as compared with 18,807 registered in the previous year. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 31,371 as against 21,360 registered in 1917. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 35 per mille, which is the highest on record since 1907.

ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN IN TRANSVAAL.

STRINGENT APPLICATION OF LEGISLATION URGED.

NO CIVIC RIGHTS TO BE GRANTED.

LEAGUE FOR EXPROPRIATING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 8.

PRETORIA.—A congress of the representatives of the Transvaal Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, Trades Unions and other organisations has passed a resolution regarding ineffective administration by the Government of the legislation directed against the Asiatics and urging more stringent application of the legislation, also protesting against granting the Asiatics the civic rights.

The congress decided on the formation of "South Africans' League". The objects of the League include expropriation of all immoveable property vested with the Asiatics subject to just compensation and general elimination by all reasonable statesmanlike means of the Asiatics, resident and trading in the Transvaal.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF MARNE.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

NEW YORK.—On the occasion of the Franco-American celebration of the fifth anniversary of the First Battle of Marne the Prince of Wales telegraphed:—I am proud to be asked to associate myself with your celebration. The British Empire will never forget its debt to France for the immortal victory of Marne." Greetings were also received from Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Mr. Balfour and others.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

REPORT OF PROJECTED VISIT TO AUSTRALIA UNCONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 8.

The "National News" is informed that nothing is known in the Colonial Office or in the Royal *en tourage* bearing out the Australian report that the Prince of Wales will visit Australia next Spring. On the contrary, it is considered as most unlikely. There is good reason to believe that His Royal Highness will go to India before Australia. It is anticipated that His Majesty will shortly direct the issue of an official statement on the subject.

COMMEMORATING AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

PRESIDENT POINCARE LAYS FIRST STONE OF GRANITE MONUMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

LE VERDON (GIRONDE).—President Poincare to-day laid the first stone of the granite monument, two hundred feet high at the mouth of the Gironde commemorating the American intervention. Eloquent speeches were delivered by the American Ambassador and President Poincare.

WOMEN'S VOTES IN ITALY.

PREMIER ON OPERATION OF NEW LAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

ROME.—In the Chamber, the Premier announced that eleven million women will have votes under the new law thus outnumbering the males.

MAJOR HALSE'S AERIAL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

ST. RAPHAEL.—Major Halse has arrived here from London. He flew the last stage from Lyons in 2½ hours. Major Halse will continue his flight to Egypt and India.

BRITISH DESTROYER STRIKES RUSSIAN MINE.

TWENTY OF THE CREW FEARED DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 8.

HELSINGFORS.—The British destroyer S. 1 to-day struck a Russian mine near Heitskaer It is feared that 20 of the crew are drowned.

END OF NEW YORK ACTORS' STRIKE.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

NEW YORK.—The Actors' strike which resulted in the closing of two hundred theatres here and elsewhere since August 6th has ended with an agreement which is claimed to be a complete victory for the Actors' Equity Association. The theatres are reopening.

STRIKE OF MUSICIANS IN PARIS.

OPEN AIR PERFORMANCES BEING ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept 8.

PARIS.—The "Folded Arms" strike of musicians in two music-halls on Friday led the managers on Saturday to declare a lock-out in all the concerts music-halls and cinemas. The question of lockout in theatres has been postponed until September 8th, but three theatres closed last night. The executive of the workers has announced the intention of organising free performances in open air by the cooperation of the leading artistes and orchestras in order, that the Parisians may not be deprived of their amusements.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

NINE THOUSAND MEN STILL OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

MARSEILLES.—Three thousand dockers have resumed. Nine thousand are still out.

ALLIED NOTE ON GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

FULLER VERSION OF GERMAN REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept., 8.

A fuller version of the German reply to the Allied note on the German Constitution comes from Paris. The reply states that the alleged objectionable clause in the German Constitution merely provided for the possibility of a union with Austria and therefore did not conflict with Article 80 of the Peace Treaty. However in view of the Allied note of September 2nd, Germany is unable to maintain the standpoint she has hitherto taken but the amendment in the Text of the German Constitution is unnecessary as Germany is willing to declare that the objectionable clause shall remain without force and that no admittance of the representation of Austria to the Imperial Council can occur without the assent of the League of Nations to necessary alterations in the Austrian Constitution. The reply proceeds to characterise the Allied threat, in case the Allied demand is not acceded to, as a deeply regrettable act of violence.

GERMAN TROOPS AT MITAU.

DECIDE TO FORM A REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Helsingfors states that the German troops at Mitau numbering 40,000 have decided to form a republic independent of Germany. It is believed that sixty thousand troops on the East Prussian frontier will join them.

EVACUATION OF BALTIC REGIONS.

STOPPED OWING TO TROOPS' INSUBORDINATION.

GERMAN NOTE TO ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

BERLIN.—A note to the Entente regrets that evacuation of the Baltic regions has been stopped owing to the insubordination of the German troops in Courland and states that Von der Goltz was sent to Mitau solely to persuade the troops to be reasonable.

BRITISH POLICY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

A WAR-OFFICE OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept., 8.

Referring to the allegations published that public has been misled as regards the British policy in North Russia and that offensive and not defensive operations are being carried on a high official of the War Office interviewed by Reuter said there had never been the slightest intention of deviating a hair's breadth from the policy of evacuation which the official said, was proceeding satisfactorily with the help of the relief forces. The sole advance was that of General Sadleir Jackeon's troops of ten miles which was purely a local affair and strictly in accordance with the sound principles of defence. The official added that it would be found when the ports were closed with ice that all the British troops would be gone.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON TASHKENT RAILWAY.

TWENTY-SIX COMPLETE TRAINS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

A telegram from Omsk states that the Russian troops in the operations on the Tashkent railway have captured twenty-six complete trains with five thousand railway cars. Goods traffic has been re-established along the entire length of the railway.

MONUMENT TO KARL MARX

BURNT BY TROOPS OF GENERAL KAMONTOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

A Moscow wireless message shows that the troops of General Kamontoff who pierced the Red front in the direction of Tamboff are still operating despite the statement that the troops were sent to liquidate this movement. They are destroying railways, telegraphs Red Army's food and military stores also the Soviet premises and have burned the monument to Karl Marx.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA'S POLITICAL IDEAL

OUTLINED BY RENNER IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that in the National Assembly Renner outlined German-Austria's political ideal as a union with the German Motherland by means of negotiation with the League of Nations.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA'S RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S PROTEST AGAINST VIOLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 8.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the National Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution protesting against violation by the peace terms of German-Austria's right of self-determination and by 97 votes to 23 charged Renner to sign the treaty.

AUSTRIAN TREATY TO BE SIGNED ON SEPT. 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 8.

PARIS.—The Austrian treaty will be signed on September 10th at St. Germain.

GENERAL ALLENBY LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—General Allenby left today for England.

BLUNDERS OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

"BRITAIN'S DESIRE TO CRUSH GERMANY."

MEMOIRS OF VON TIRPITZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

Extracts from the memoirs of Von Tirpitz are published in the "Sunday Times". Von Tirpitz declares that he alone in Germany realised Britain's desire to crush Germany and but for the interference of German politicians he would have concentrated all Germany's energies against Britain. Tirpitz maintains that unrestricted submarinism should have been prosecuted ruthlessly to the end as being the only weapon which could have saved Germany from a defeat. He declares that the prestige of the British navy robbed Germany's leaders of their courage at the beginning of the war, when the German navy had a prospect of victory. He laments that he was denied the opportunity of accompanying a fleet to the Battle of Jutland which, if it had been fought to the finish, would have put a difference face on the history of the world.

Discussing the blunders of German diplomacy Von Tirpitz declares that the despatch of the Panther to Agadir was a grave blunder which inflicted a severe blow on German prestige. To counteract this Von Tirpitz insisted on the introduction of the Naval Supplementary Bill, the announcement of which in the Kaiser's speech on February 7th, 1912, led to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin. Von Tirpitz expatiates at length on Lord Haldane's cleverness as a negotiator dazzling the Kaiser with the prospect of the great African empire while "merely claiming the Cape to Cairo railway as England's share." That meant Africa for England." Von Tirpitz says that Lord Haldane without giving an equivalent pocketed Bethmann's surrender of the original supplementary bill and constantly evaded the vital point of the agreement which was to secure England's neutrality in the event of war.

UNDERESTIMATE OF BRITISH ARMY.

Von Tirpitz reproaches the German staff with underestimating the British army even as late as the autumn of 1914. He says that he was constantly thwarted in his design of concentrating energies on cutting British communications by risking the High Seas fleet in battle in order to seize the Channel ports. Von Tirpitz says that Bethmann was infatuated with the idea of effecting an understanding with Britain. He once remarked that war against England was only passing a thunderstorm, and he therefore wished to handle England gently even in actual war operations. Bethmann failed to realise that England having entered the war was deliberately bent on winning it. Von Tirpits says that leading circles in Germany were quite ignorant of the meaning of seapower and the bitter fate threatening Germany. Von Tirpitz laments the lost opportunity not merely of holding up traffic across the Channel with artillery posted on Cape Gris Nez but of subjecting London to concentrated bombardment from Gris Nez which would have been far more effective than bombardment of Paris in 1918. Von Tirpitz says that Bethmann refused to risk the fleet in battle because he listened to Herr Ballin who held that the fleet should be preserved intact until the conclusion of peace.

RESTORATION OF BELGIAN UNIVERSITIES.

HANDSOME DONATIONS BY AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

BRUSSELS.—The American Commission for the relief of Belgium has decided to donate twenty million francs toward the restoration of the leading universities and to offer the Government sixty million francs to facilitate higher education of the impoverished students.

BORMS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

BRUSSELS.—The Court of Assizes has condemned to death Borms, the National Defence Delegate on the "Council of Flanders" which was established by the Germans during their occupation as a part of the machinery for splitting Belgium into two.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

The following is result of the Prince Edward Handicap:—

Haki	1
Greek Scholar	2
Wildwood	3

Six ran.
Won by one length and three lengths.
Betting at the start:—5 to 2 against Haki, 4 to 1 against Greek Scholar and 5 to 1 against Wildwood.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

PLAYERS BEAT GENTLEMEN BY BIG MARGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

Cricket:—The players to-day beat the Gentlemen of England at Scarborough by an innings and 110 runs.

LATEST CABLES.

"WE MAY GIVE MORE NOT LESS."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON AUGUST DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial article emphasises that Mr. Montagu's declaration of 20th August 1917 must be scrupulously kept and says we may give more than promised, but we certainly cannot give less. While we may be puzzled by some details of the Bill we are all practically united as regards its aim. We may be uncertain whether some of the proposals are likely best to secure this but no enlightened Englishman can fail to see that India must be admitted to our councils and is bound to become an integral part of the Empire under different conditions from those obtaining in the past.

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION

PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 8.

It is understood that a section of British Guiana colonisation deputation will proceed to India in autumn to discuss the possibility of resumption of emigration on a free basis to British Guiana.

VERULAM SUNK, NOT S. 19.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 8.

The Admiralty reporting the loss of the destroyer in the Baltic on 7th September says the Verulam not S. 19 was sunk by a mine. Sixteen officers and crew are missing.

"DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG" SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 8.

BERLIN.—Noske has suspended paper "Deutsche Zeitung" on account of an article saying that, the Government betrayed the troops.

HUGE FIRE ON MAIMAXI ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 8.

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 5.—A huge fire broke out on Maimaxi Island. It was extinguished after destroying the timber saw mills. The damage is at least sixty million roubles. Foul play is suspected. The bulk of the loss falls on British companies.

PREPARATIONS TO WITHDRAW BRITISH.

Preparations for the withdrawal of the British are proceeding swiftly and are well covered by tanks and naval guns.

FINISH FRIEDRICH REGIME.

APPEAL TO ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

VIENNA.—The Labour organ "Arbeiter Zeitung" appeals to the Entente to finish the Friedrich regime in Budapest and adds that if the Entente desires to see a peaceful, democratic regime established in Hungary, this agent of the Hapsburgs must not be allowed to rule the country under protection of the Rumanians. Nobody can expect the Hungarian democracy to recognise the national assembly elected, under the intimidation of Friedrich's creatures.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 8.

MEAUX.—The anniversary of the battle of the Marne was celebrated to-day, by solemn services and processions at the exact spot where the German tide of invasion was stemmed.

The representative of President Poincare delivered a speech, paying a tribute to the splendid doggedness of the British who, by attacking, paralysed the German manoeuvre intended to overwhelm the French.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

RUMANIAN DELEGATION PREPARED TO SIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 8.

PARIS.—It is understood that the Rumanian delegation is prepared to sign the Austrian Treaty subject to certain reservations.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The British cruiser Coventry and destroyer Somme, and an American cruiser have arrived at Hamburg.

ODESSA.—With the loss of Kieff, the Bolshevists must abandon any hope of retaking Odessa, indeed they have their work cut out to escape the meshes of a huge encircling movement. General Denikin's men are showing the utmost tolerance to the Jews.

STOCKHOLM.—It is reported that the Bolshevists have proposed armistice to Lithuanians with the object of beginning peace negotiations.

BULGARIAN TREATY COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 8.

PARIS.—The Bulgarian Treaty is completed and will be presented to the Bulgarians immediately.

DEATH OF LORD BERESFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 8.

The death is announced of Lord Beresford. He died suddenly of appoplexy.

Admiral Charles William de la Poer Beresford was born in Ireland in 1846. He entered "Britania as cadet in 1859, became Sub-Lieutenant in 1866, and gradually rose to be Rear-Admiral in 1897. He commanded "Condor" in the bombardment of Alexandria landed at Alexandria after bombardment and instituted regular police system. He served on Lord Wolsely's staff, Nile Expedition (1884-85). He was promoted to Lord Commissionership in 1886. Was in command of steam reserve at Chatham (1893-96), visited China on a special mission (1898-99). He was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet (1905-07) and of Channel Fleet (1907-09.)

He was the author of several essays and articles on naval matters and Egypt.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Simla message of Monday's date states:—

A press communiqué says that applications for 40 lakhs of councils offered in New York on September 3rd amounted to 189 lakhs, the average price tendered being 43.12 cents per Rupee. On September 10th 45 lakhs would again be offered at a minimum price of 41 cents.

* * * * *

The Agricultural Co-operative Conference at Mandalay last week, after discussing a number of subjects, appointed a standing committee to see that resolutions passed were made effective and generally to maintain interests in co-operative matters between the biennial conferences.

* * * * *

A press communiqué according to a Simla message, says:—"It is notified that Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who have been released from military service, are not required to obtain sanction to proceed on leave either in or out of India."

MODIFICATION OF TRUST DEED.

SEQUEL TO BELLA NAVJOTE CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 8.

A suit has been filed in the Chief Court by a member of the Parsee community for modification of the Trust-deed of the Fire-temple and the appointment of additional Trustees. For many years one Trustee has acted for the Temple. The suit is a reflection of the Bella Navjote case in which the present plaintiff failed to secure exclusion of the girl Bella from the fire-temple.

PROF. GEDDES.

COMING TO INDIA IN AUTUMN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

News has reached here that Prof. Geddes is coming out to India after resigning his chair in St. Andrew's University. He is coming in Autumn to Bombay, where he has accepted the new chair, offered him by the University, of sociology and civics.

He is at present occupied with the City Improvement in Ireland, but is to visit the reconstruction line in northern France and has also been asked to advice on improvement in Palestine.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

During the past few days Lucknow has been experiencing unusually heavy rains. Up to the beginning of this month rainfall had been comparatively light, monsoon having started later usual. The total then was about 27 inches. This however has been largely increased by the downpour of the last few days. On Thursday there was 4 inches bringing total up to 33.33, on Friday nearly 2½ inches was recorded and the same on Sunday morning up to 8 a.m. Yesterday's rain was exceedingly heavy continuing without break all night. For the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. this morning nearly four inches were recorded bringing total up to 41.46.

We understand that Dr. K. C. Bakhshi M. R. C. P. (Lond.) M. R. C. S. (Eng.) has been appointed Police Doctor [illegible] division.

WEIGHING OF STUDENTS

IS IT ADVISABLE AND FEASIBLE?

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to a motion brought forward by Mr. Motiwalla about the advisability and feasibility of introducing the system of weighing the students attending the Municipal Schools.

The Corporation, on the motion of Dr. A. Viegas, recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that the subject of housing in Bombay "is engaging the earnest attention of this Government, who gladly welcome the offer of co-operation made by the Corporation."

Dr. Viegas said, it was a matter of great gratification to him that the very urgent, acute and serious problem of housing in Bombay was engaging the serious attention of Government. There were tangible and visible signs that the Government were seriously engaged in solving the question of housing in Bombay, and they were aware that since they last discussed that question, at least five schemes had been notified by the Improvement Trust for providing housing accommodation during the last few weeks. The Governor by taking up the problem was erecting for himself "a monument, built with the hearts of the people as stones, and blood for cement, which would live for generations to come."

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded and the motion was passed.

Dr. Viegas who had given notice of the following motion withdrew it:—

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of taking steps for extending the operation of the Bombay Rent Act for a further period of ten years."

In asking for the Corporation's permission, he said the public of the whole Presidency were thankful to Government for extending the Act for the next two years.

WEIGHING OF STUDENTS

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla then moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that for the purpose of detecting cases of incipient tuberculosis it is desirable that the Schools Committee should consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing at an early date, the system of regularly weighing of the students attending either all the Municipal Schools or those situated in the most over-crowded wards of the City, or at least those seletced by the Municipal Inspectors, either once a week or once a fortnight."

Mr. Motiwalla said, the inspection was introduced in the City since 1914. So far as the tuberculosis disease was concerned the prevalent idea was that if the disease were found out in the early stages it was curable. There were many cases of students who had been cured in the early stages. The figures of tuberculosis supplied to the Corporation, were not reliable. The disease was a growing one and if it were curable, it was proper on their part that the medical inspection should be one of the means of finding out the disease among children. There were nearly 234 schools in Bombay City, and there were 1,067 teachers, about 26,000 students and the Medical Inspector of the Corporation had before this reported that 25 to 30 per cent. of the school children in Bombay had the disease or showed signs of it. He thought the children should be examined at least once a week.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said, the speaker had not done justice to the reduction itself. If they were going to do good, why should they do it by halves? The boys caught the disease in their houses, where they were huddled together. He thought in the resolution the word "either" should be deleted and "all the Municipal Schools should be inserted. He also wanted the examination to take place twice in a year, as three months was too short interval to find out whether the children had the disease or not. He therefore moved an amendment deleting the words "either" and "once a week or once a fortnight."

Dr. D. A. DeMonte seconded.

Dr. Cursetji said, it was a matter of congratulation that the Corporation were considering the matter. He said the staff of inspectors proposed by the Schools Committee, had been cut down by the Corporation with the result that the examination of boys could not be carried on as it ought to be. The more frequently they examined the boys, the better it would be, and he asked the Corporation to direct the Schools Committee to carry out the examination to the fullest extent.

Lt.-Col. Gidney said it was quite useless to examine the boys twice in a year, they should be examined once in a quarter at least. In England every Board School student was subject to a very careful examination, and they were only touching the uttermost fringe of that serious question. It was no use passing such a weak reduction, but he wanted all children examined by medical inspectors.

TUBERCULOSIS—A GREAT DANGER.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said, tuberculosis was a great danger to society and the measure proposed was a very small thing, and he hoped the Corporation would pass it. As regards the question of weighment, he thought that that should be done by the school masters themselves. If they introduced that rule, it would be useful both to the teacher and the parents, who could watch the children.

Dr. Javle said, Mr. Joshi's speech showed that he was speaking without understanding both what the resduction meant and what the Schools Committee were doing. Mr. Joshi had also not read the report of the Inspector, properly. If the students were given better food they should no doubt be able to withstand the disease better, but they must take their economic condition into consideration.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said, although the Medical Examiners had been appointed some 2½ years ago, the examination had not been fully concluded. The Secretary had reported that the first round of examination had not been finished even at the end of nearly three years. The first and foremost thing that they should do was to appoint more inspectors, who were needed to do the work properly and he asked that the mover should bring a comprehensive resolution to that effect. He thought that not only the students, but the teachers also should be examined thoroughly, as nearly 33 per cent. of the teachers died of that disease, and those people infected the healthy children also. Underfeeding might lead to tuberculosis, but underweighment did not mean tuberculosis itself. He had been doing his level best in the Schools Committee in that direction, but most of the other members, who ought to have known better were against him, and he was not allowed to do what he wished.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved that the words "at least twice in a year" should be added. He said the work was not capable of being dealt with by the present staff, and the examination should be more frequent.

There was no seconder and the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar moved that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for their report. He said mere weighing was quite useless and there must be a medical examination, and the best course for them to adopt was to refer the question to the Schools Committee.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded.

MOTION REFERRED TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Dr. Batliwalla then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Kamdar's amendment that the report be referred to the Schools Committee was carried by a majority.

As it was 5-40, the President said, he would like to continue the sitting till 6-40, but there was great opposition to this suggestion. Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, therefore, formally moved that the Corporation should adjourn, and the motion, on being seconded, was carried by a very large majority.

The Corporation then ajourned to Monday next, the 15th.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

KAMRUDDIN M. K. KAYUM.—Suggests that it should be the chief and the foremost aim and object of the proposed Mahomedan College at Andheri to teach Arabic.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA SHIPPING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reuter's message of the 6th instant from London, on the above subject, published in your to-day's issue has made me much anxious for the situation of our Indian merchants in that country.

When I left for India lately, the only complaint from the merchants possessing raw materials, their cash money being either robbed by the Germans or exchanged for German papers, was with regard to shipping; and the telegram published by you still speaks of the same. I even shirk to think of the deplorable financial situation of merchants there, resulting from the deficiency of shipping, and the shocking rates of exchange and India, to whom we look for earnest assistance, with our mouths wide open, still thinks it advisable to indulge in sweet sluber. What a pity!

I am sure, I shall not be regarded a hollow dreamer, when I am shedding my tears thus, as I have found personally in Bombay for this one month past, in what direction Bombay people care the most; and I am afraid, if such a state of affairs be allowed to last long, our hope in India will be a deplorable failure. I have marked well the dumb attention of the various Indian organizations in Bombay and the callous ear given by the Indian Press to our Indian necessities of trade in East Africa, where so many thousands of their brothers stand in such a pressing need, if not in extending their trade relations, at least in preserving them even in the most meagre form as they are. True, East Africa does not promise them crores, at once, either at Colaba or at the Bombay Stock Exchange by telephones; and yet the wise thinkers of India, like the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and others thought of making her an Indian Colony.

Think a bit, fathers, this is a problem and not a simple question to be satisfied with by you, as its timely and wise solution augurs well for your generations to come, if you want to have a normal harmless trade and living for them.

But I missed the point in expressing my sentiments, in this question, sentimental feel as I am often called by my friends. I have heard of the cries for Scindia shares in the Bombay share market, but where are the steamers, which we need first for ourselves being financed by ourselves, as will be seen from the said message from London, and then only for running between Marseilles and London. We promise you the same profits, which you expect from the present runs, if it is the profit only that is counted.

Once again I venture to direct the attention of the various commercial institutions, organizations and the Indian Press in Bombay and elsewhere, of which I have heard much, I have read much, and to test the practical working of which, I have taken this opportunity, to consider our various necessities in East Africa, placed by me before them, to substantiate which and to satisfy any questions arising therefrom, I am still here.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

PILGRIMAGE TO MESOPOTAMIA

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

A press communiqué states:—It is notified for general information that all existing restrictions against pilgrimage to the holy cities in Mesopotamia have been removed. It will not be necessary for intending pilgrims to take out regular passports, but a simple certificate of identity will be required and this can be obtained free of charge from the District or Sub Divisional Magistrate residing in Indian states from political officers.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

FORTHCOMING MOSLEM CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

We are asked to publish the following:—

It is well known how the future of the Turkish Empire and even of Turkey proper and Constantinople is at present hanging in the balance. It seems to be proposed not merely to break up that Empire by taking away for good from our *Khalifa* the Sultan, those parts of it which were wrested from him during the course of the War, but also other provinces and the whole of European Turkey and even Constantinople itself. It is also proposed that the parts so taken away should be ceded to or placed under the charge of, some of the Christian powers of Europe. So far as the part still to be retained under the Sultan is concerned, it is apparently proposed to restrict his sovereignty even there. These proposals have not yet received definite acceptance by the Peace Conference but it is reported and feared that Great Britain herself favours some, if not all of them.

Pretty forcible representations and protests have been addressed to the British Government and through some of the British representatives also to the Peace Conference, but its seems that so far they have not produced the desired result. The latest telegrams are staggering to the Muslim world. Many of those who favour the said proposals appear not to realise the depth and intensity of Muslim feeling upon the subject. We are obliged to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu and to several other Englishmen, notably Sir Theodore Morison for their sympathy to our cause and for their earnest advocacy on our behalf. All Muslim residents in England who are of any consequence including personages of the position, and status of His Highness the Agha Khan, the Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, Lord Headley and Mr. Pickthall are doing their best to assure the British public how deeply Musalmans of all shades of opinion in the world feel the sense of bitterness and injustice involved in the said proposals and how they regard it to be a clear breach of faith on the part of the British Government to assent to them. None the less ignorance, bigotry or malice has led some people to belittle the Muslim opposition to the above proposals sometimes by ascribing it to Turkish or German intrigues and sometimes by suggesting that it is confined to a small group of politically-minded Musalmans of British India. If the present agitation going on in England under the leadership of His Highness the Agha Khan and the Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali is to be successful in defeating the above proposals, it is necessary first that it should be adequately financed and secondly that Muslim feeling in India itself should receive expression in more suitable form and with greater force than has so far been the case. The All India Muslim League as well as some other bodies are doing their part, appeals for funds have been issued, and meetings have been held or are about to be held in important centres of the country for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings that prevail among the Musalmans generally.

The subject is, however, of such vital importance to our community that it is felt to be more befitting for the leading Musalmans of all shades of political thought and opinion in the different parts of British India to come soon together to a joint Conference on the subject at a central place. We feel that in these times of common adversity, all of them, however they might differ on political questions, must be desirous of meeting and taking counsel together upon this purely religious matter.

We, therefore, take the liberty of inviting such a Conference at Lucknow, on Sunday the 21st of September next. We earnestly desire and request that the members of the All-India Muslim League and of other Muslim political bodies as well as other Musalmans whether "politically minded" or not, will try and attend this special Muslim Conference, and by taking part in its deliberations, demonstrate unmistakably the true depth and intensity of Musalman feelings for the Sultan of Turkey and his Empire, and thereby, give the lie to those who belittle Musalman sympathy for them, add sufficient force to the representations and protests so far made on their behalf, and to some extent discharge their duties to Islam.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the opposition to the said proposals is in no way to be considered as hostile to British interests. Apart from the support which it has so largely and publicly received from His Highness the Aga Khan and the Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali whose conduct must ever be consistent with the most profound loyalty to the British Crown, we have the opinion of several Englishmen to repel any suggestion of those in such opposition, and to justify the same as being in the best interests of the British Empire and of the British reputation for freedom, justice and fairplay.

Communications upon this subject should be addressed to Syed Zahur Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, and Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Lucknow, who is in charge of all the arrangements connected therewith.

(The Hon. Nawab) Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Punjab.
M. Agha Mahomed Safdar of Punjab.
M. Ghulam Mohiuddin of Punjab.
(The Hon. Nawab) Sarfaraz Hasan Khan of Behar.
(The Hon. Khawaja Mahomed Nur of Behar.
(The Hon.) Syed Noorul Hasan of Behar.
(The Hon. Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay.
(The Hon.) Ibraheem Haroonjafar of Poona
(Seth) Abdulla Haroon Shadman of Karachi.
(The Hon.) Mr. Asad Ali Khan of Madras.
(The Hon.) M. A. Buddus Badsha of Madras.
(The Hon.) A. K. Fazlul Haque of Bengal.
(The Hon.) M. Abdul Qasim of Bengal.
M. Mujeebur Rahman of Bengal.
Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi.
(Hazikul Mulk Hakim Haji) Md. Ajmal Khan of Delhi.
(The Hon.) Syed Raza Ali of Allahabad.
(Shaikh) Zahur Ahmad of Allahabad.
(Maulvi) Mohammad Faiq, of Fyzabad.
(Maulvi) Mohammad Yakub, of Moradabad.
(The Hon.) Syed Allay Nabi of Agra.
Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani of Aligarh.
Shaikh Abdullah of Aligarh.
(Hafiz) Mohammad Halim of Cawnpore.
Hafiz Hedayat Husain, Bar-at-Law of Cawnpore.
(Maulvi) Fazlur Rahman, of Cawnpore.
Shaikh Shahid Husain, Bar-at-Law of Gadia.
M. Nawab Ali, of Barabanki.
(Maulvi) Syed Nabi-ul-lah, Bar-at-Law of Lucknow.
(Munshi) Mohammad Naseem, of Lucknow.
(Munshi) Ehtisham Ali of Kakori, (Lucknow).
(Chaudhari) Naimatullah of Lucknow.
(Dr.) Mohammad Naim Ansari of Lucknow.
Sheikh Mohammad Ali Haider Khan of Lucknow.
Syed Zahur Ahmad, of Lucknow.

GOLD BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Controller of Currency of the tenders for gold bullion, sale of which was notified in Government of Finance Department Notification, dated 22nd August 1919:—All tenders at rates above Rs. 25-8 per tola, and all tenders for the minimum amount of 500 tolas at that rate have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 3,29,130 tolas.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In the market for jute mill shares prices ruled slightly easier. Coals were dull without much inquiry. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover of shares took place. Automatic Tools and Automatic Bolts and Nuts being again in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coals:—Burrakur, 50-8; Caledonian, 12-4; Neetooria 19-4.

Jute:—Auckland, 546; Barnagore, 208; Budge Budge 660; Century, 17; Craig, 6-12, prem.; Dalhousie, 556; Howrah, 51; Kamarhatty, 875; Kanknarrah, 717 6-1, Lansdewne, 462; Lawrance, 685; Norubbrook, 72; Orient, 141, prem.; Reliance, 51; Standard, 680; Waverley 21-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 45-8; Automatic Tools, 12-12; Automatic Bolts and Nuts, 13-2; Bank of Bengal, 1,970; Bengal Pottery, 2-8, prem and s. 1 2 prem.; Benipore Rice, 2-8 prem.; Behar Rice, 1-8, prem.; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton, 250; Bengal Bridge and Bolt 7-12; prem.; Beldanga, Tannery, 13-4; British Ceylon Corperation, 20; Chrome Tanning, 2-4; prem; Dock Engineering, 13-4; Dunbar Cotton 126; Frank Ross (Bombay) 1-8, prem.; Hume Pipes, 18; Indian Galvanising, 19-8; Indo-Burma, Tin, 17; Indian Iron and Steel 43; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazzar Railway, 86; New Savan Sugar, 14; New Motors 2-4; prem.; Premier Oil, 18-4; Scindia 41, prem.; Sphere Insurance 9-10; Tata Industrial Bank 72, prem.; Thornycrofts (India) Ltd., 12-4 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-8 to Rs. 67-12, and small lots were done at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-6.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

PUBLICATION OF TEXT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The text of the Dacca University Bill which will be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, on the 11th, is published to-day.

It contains fifty-two main sections and nineteen main sections of Schedule. It is stated, the object of the Bill is the establishment and incorporation of a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca. The scheme has been before the public at various times from A. D. 1912 onwards. The Government of India had on several occasions given pledges regarding the foundation of this University. The proposals, made by a committee, which discussed the question in 1912, have been modified in certain important respects in the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

PROVISION OF THE BILL.

The provisions of the Bill generally follow the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. Certain additions have been made, where the recommendations require supplementary provisions, and a few modifications figure in the Bill which, however, do not interfere with the general idea expressed in the Commission's report. The University, which is contemplated, will not affiliate colleges, but will be a unitary institution, the teaching will be under the control of the University, but the existing institutions and the various bodies, which may be expected to desire to participate in the activities of the University, will be represented by the halls and hostels in which the students will reside and receive tuitional assistance.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University will be constituted as follows:—

The Governor-General will be the visitor, the Governor of Bengal will be the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor will be appointed by the Chancellor.

The main governing bodies will be a large representative court, whose functions will, for the most part, be legislative and supervisory.

An Executive Council which will administer the affairs of the University and an Academic Council, assisted by the faculties which will be entrusted with the general regulation of instruction within the University the creation of Boards among which the Muhammadan Advisory Board may specially be mentioned, and of the committees, is contemplated.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

A special feature of the University, in which the present scheme essentially differs from that framed in 1912, is the proposal that the officers and teachers of the University will be employed not by Government, but by the University itself, although the provision is made for the appointment, by the University on certain conditions, of the members of the Public Services in India to the post in the University.

The University will constitute a Pension or Provident Fund for the benefit of its employees, the methods of appointment is shown in detail in the statutes with the exception of the first appointment. Vacancies will be filled by the Executive Council, the selection being made in the case of professors and readers on the nomination of Committees of selection, and, in the case of other teachers in a manner to be prescribed by the ordinance. These Committees will ordinarily sit in India, but for the selection of such Professors and readers as should possess Western qualifications. Candidates will be considered by the Committees of Selection sitting in the United Kingdom or in exceptional circumstances, the appointments may be made by the Secretary of State for India. It has been thought advisable to retain, in the case of this University, the system of territorial jurisdiction which was introduced as regards the Indian Universities by the legislation of 1904. In this respect, a departure has been made with such provisions as to carry out the intentions of the Commission, the admission to the University will be open to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, or, an examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

This proposal carries out one of the main recommendations of the Commission, namely, that the University teaching should be confined to those students who have already completed the Intermediate stage. Pending further decisions upon the important recommendation of the Commission on the subject of a Board of Secretary and Intermediate education, the Intermediate Examinations of the University of Calcutta

(Continued in Column 4.)

(Continued from Column 5.)

and of other Indian Universities incorporated by law, will be accepted.

FIRST STATUTES.

The first statutes are scheduled to the Act. They deal mainly with the constitution and powers of the governing bodies, the method of the appointment of teachers of the University and certain points such as the management of hostels, the withdrawal of degrees, the conferment of honorary degrees and the registration of graduates.

SCOPE OF STATUTES.

The scope of the statutes, as a whole, is indicated in clause 28 of the Bill. In addition to the Statutes ordinances will be framed by the Executive Council, mainly on the proposal of the Academic Council, they will deal chiefly with the academic matters. The questions of procedure, details of administration, etc., will be provided by regulations.

The authorities and the Boards of the University will be free to make their own regulations, subject to the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances and the final veto or modification by the Executive Council, against whose decision, however, the authority or the Board may make an appeal. This arrangement, which is generally in accord with the proposals of the Comission, is intended to retain elasticity in the working of the University.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STUDENTS.

Transitory provisions arrange for the students now studying for examinations of the Calcutta University higher than the intermediate Examination for the first appointments, and for other matters necessary for bringing the machinery of the University into play.

JAGANNÁTH COLLEGE.

Special provision is made for the Jagannath College, which may retain its connection with the University of Calcutta for three years from the commencement of the Act, unless the Chancellor otherwise directs. This will give time for any negotiation, which may be necessary with a view to including this College as a hall of the University.

BULAKHIDAS' HOUSE LOOTING CASE.

EVIDENCE OF IDENTIFICATION WORTHLESS

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

Before the first special tribunal in the Bulakhidas' House Looting case Mr. Kalidas J. Jhaveri, pleader for accused Nos. 1 and 6 arguing submitted that the evidence of identification was worthless. Bai Ruxmani and Mrs. Bulakhidas had miserably failed in identification. They could give no mark of identification. Small silver pins used for ivory bangles could never be identified. Besides, it was strange that Mrs. Bulakhidas could identify a piece of red rag hardly a foot broad. The evidence of Ambalal and Rehman taken together did not show that accused Naja pointed out the house of Rehman. The evidence of the sub inspector Mr. Karaiyawala that he searched the house of Rehman on information received from accused Haji was untrue when compared with the evidence of Rehman and Ambalal. The confession of the accused also did not support the theory of the prosecution. Accused Haji's presence at Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas house was not proved. Witnesses Mafatlal and Wadilal were not reliable. He had been convicted in the Swami Narayan Temple case.

Mr. Malidas further submitted on behalf of accused No. 6 Mohamed Karim that he was a poor mill labourer sixty years old. It was not strange that cotton could be found from his house. Identification had failed here also. A bed sheet could have been proved to be Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas if a Dhobi had been called. Mattress was an article which could be possessed by poor people. The witnesses, Karimbhai and Mohiuddin Abkari Inspector had miserably failed. Their presence opposite Haja Patel's Pole could not believed. The case was got up against him and Jamadar Golam Mohiuddin had played an important part against this accused by remaining behind, though he helped the police in the investigation. He bore a grudge towards the accused. They were examined by the police after the search was made. The Abkari Inspector did not speak of these accused even though he saw Mr. Roshan on the 17th April, the day of the search. He made a statement to the police one month after the incident. He was well acquainted with investigation matters. Witness Shamsuddin had also failed in his cross-examination. The Court should not rely upon his statement that he remained sitting for 3 hours on his verandah alone. He was not present at the search and therefore was not able to say how the circumstances narrated in the Panchnama arose. If there was any doubt in the mind of the Court the benefit of that doubt must be given to the accused. The evidence of his presence at Haja Patel's Pole was not proved. The time given by 3 witnesses was different. Both accused Nos. 1 and 6 should be acquitted.

Mr. Manilal P. Setalvad, pleader arguing for accused No. 2 Chaturies and accused No. 5 Magan Purshotam Dhobi said that accused No. 2 was arrested on the 18th April and his house was searched and nothing was found from it. The seditious poetry might have been put surreptitiously in his house. He said that police had got up witnesses Nurbhoy and Naranbhoy and criticised their evidence. There was no evidence to show that the accused Chaturia was in the crowd.

MR. SETALVAD'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Setalvad contended that the evidence against accused No. 5 Magan regarding clothes was very insufficient. Witnesses Rukhshmani and Bapibin both had lamentably failed to identify their clothes. They had made a whole sale identification. It was quite impossible for Rukshmani and Bapiben to identify such old clothes. The clothes belonged to the accused and not to Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas. The accused Dhobi was washing clothes of big shethias, and it was no wonder that the ladies of these shethias often presented their old cast off clothes to their Dhobies and other servants. Contrary to Bapiben and Rumani, Ratan the wife of accused No. 5 has successfully identified the clothes as belonging to her. Three prosecution witnesses Mr. Munshi Mohiuddin excise inspector, Kasam and Sunsuddin were got up witnesses, and they had enmity with the accused. The poor Dhobi was living in a Mahomedan locality and what would be the state of his family was a conceiveable matter. He urged for the acquittal of his clients.

"R. R."

Mr. A. D. Karaka pleader argued for accused No 7 Natha Vali. He submitted the prosecution had not succeeded in proving its case. Bapiben and Ruxmani were illiterate women and could not read names inscribed on the utensils. Ruxmani had said that all utensils bore Bulakhidas name "R. R." No one would like to inscribe "Rao Bahadur" on his utensils. "R. R." may be taken as "Rajman Rajeshri." A theft had occurred at Mr. Bulakhidas' bungalow while he was at Kaira and in that theft he might have lost his spectacle. Defence witnesses had established that accused No. 7 was a dealer in horses and his pecuniary circumstances were very good, and it was clear that his state was not such that he would go for looting.

Mr. Muljibhoy, D. Solanki, pleader for accused Nos. 3, 9 and 10 then addressed the Court.

He first showed that the complainant was highly influential in Ahmedabad and he had every facility to work out his case.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Then referring to the evidence of two witnesses Bahna and Kekhoshroo he said that one was an accomplice and the other was a pet witness for the police. He was also a witness in Swami Narayen Temple case. Those witnesses deposed to have seen accused 3 with a brass pot which was not found from accused 3. Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas lodged complaint before the police on 16th. In the complaint the list of ornaments was given. That list did not mention any ornament that was found from accused No. 3's house. The suplementary list given on the same date contained nearly 52 ornaments. This list Mr. Solanki submitted was got up and false and produced before the police after the search which took place on 17th, though the list was dated 16th. The order of the articles in the list nearly tallied with order of the articles in the Panchnama. He further submitted that Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas had a motive in making false identification.

(Continued in Column 5.)

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB.

VICTIMS OF FIRING AND FLOGGING.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S FURTHER INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are further questions of which the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given notice to ask at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

I. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:—

a. The number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab, classified according to town or village, and showing the names, parentage, caste, profession and place of residence of the persons arrested or detained;

b. The number of persons out of the above list who were actually put on trial;

(i) Before the Commissions constituted under the Martial Law Ordinance of 1919 promulgated by the Governor-General;

(ii) Before the Summary Courts established under the orders of the General Officers Commanding the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions;

(iii) Before the Area Officers constituted by or in virtue of the powers conferred by the General Officers Commanding the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions for offences against the Proclamation issued on the 19th April, 1919, (Notification No. 1076 of Home Department Military, dated 21st April, 1919);

(iv) Before the ordinary Municipal Courts in districts where Martial Law was not declared; and

(v) Before the Special Tribunal constituted under the Defence of India Act;

c. Number of persons convicted out of those mentioned in clause (b) and the offence or offences of which they were convicted and the sentences passed in each case;

d. The number of persons discharged or acquitted out of these mentioned above in clause (b);

e. Number of persons arrested but released.

LAHORE AND RAWALPINDI SUMMARY COURTS.

II. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the following particulars regarding all cases tried by the Summary Courts established by the General Officers Commanding the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions and also by the Area Officers appointed under Notification mentioned in Q. 1, (b)(iii):

a. The total number of cases decided by each of the said courts and officers from day to day.

b. The number of cases in which summaries or memoranda of evidence and reasons for findings arrived at were recorded;

c. The number of cases in which only reasons for findings arrived at were recorded and

d. The number of cases in which no summary or memorandum of evidence, nor any reasons for the findings arrived at, were recorded, and

e. The number of cases in which the record does not show even the offence charged.

III. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:—

a. The number of applications for copies of judgments and evidence and other proceedings of the Summary Courts and of the Courts of the Area Officers made on behalf of the persons convicted, to the Legal Remembrancer, the District Magistrates, Martial Law Administrations and other Civil or Military Authorities;

b. The number of casee in which copies have been supplied; and (c) The number of cases in which such copies have been refused and reasons for such refusal.

FLOGGING.

IV. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:—

a. The number of persons flogged in each town or village within the Martial Law Area in the Punjab whether.

1. Under Martial Law
   (i) On conviction, or
   (ii) Without conviction

or

2. Under the ordinary Criminal Law during the period in which Martial Law was in force, giving names, parentage, age, caste, profession and residence of the persons flogged;

b. The offence for which each such person was convicted and the name and designation of the officer who passed the order;

c. The number of stripes indicated on each such person, and

d. The name of the locality where the flogging was administered.

V. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

a. The number of persons who were sent under the Martial Law to the Central Jail, Lahore, to be flogged there and were actually flogged;

b. The authority under whose orders they were so flogged; and

c. Whether there is a record of all such cases of flogging. If there is, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

VI. Will the Government be pleased to give the names, ages and other particulars of persons who were flogged on being arrested and subsequently put on trial in what is known as the Sherwood case of Amritsar.

VII. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table lists of persons who after being sentenced by Martial Law Commissioners or other Martial Law officers were

a. Executed.

b. Transported,

c. Confined in the Lahore Central and Borstal Jails and various District Jails in the Punjab?

TOTAL CASUALITIES.

VIII. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of persons who were (1) killed or (2) died of wounds, or (3) were wounded but recovered during the recent disturbances in the Punjab, giving the names, parentage and other particulars and specifying the place where each person was killed or wounded?

IX. Will the Government be pleased to state how many people were (a) killed and (b) wounded by the firing that took place on.

(i) The Upper Mall, on the 10th April.

(ii) Outside the Lahori gate on the 10th April.

(iii) In the Hira Mandi Chauk on the 12th April?

Will the Government be pleased further to state the number of persons injured, if any, among the Police or the Military specifying the nature of their injuries received in the places and on the occasions mentioned above?

X. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken by the Police or the Military to disperse the crowd in the three places mentioned in the preceding question before they resorted to firing; also to state what was the immediate cause which necessitated the firing on each occasions?

XI. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some of the wounded on the Upper Mall, Lahore, who had been taken possession of by the Police, were removed to the Charing Cross Police Station and not to the hospital which was nearer, and that some out of this number died at the Police Station, without any medical aid? Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons who so died at the Police Station, with their names and other particulars?

DR. SATYAPAL AND DR. KITCHLEW.

XII. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether orders had been issued at the end of March or the beginning of April, 1919, against Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, of Amritsar under the Defence of India Act requiring them to abstain from addressing public meetings and whether these gentlemen had submitted to those orders? (b) if so, what was the reason for deporting these gentlemen on the 10th of April?

XIII. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government apprehended public excitement at the deportation of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal and for that reason piquetted the carriage overbridge with the Military or Mounted Police?

XIV. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that on the morning of the 10th April, business in Amritsar was going on as usual till the news of the deportation spread through the city, when all shops were suddenly closed in consequence thereof?

XV. Is it a fact that after the shops were closed an unarmed crowd started from the city to go to the house of the Deputy Commissioner to urge the release of the deportees and on the route passed by the National Bank, the Alliance, the Chartered Bank, the Church, the Town Hall, and other public buildings without making any attempt at mischief?

XVI. Is it a fact that the progress of the crowd towards the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow was barred by the piquet mentioned above which fired upon the crowd? If so, what was the immediate occasion for the firing?

XVII. Will the Government be pleased to state—

a. The number of times the crowd was fired upon a the foot and carriage overbridges at Amritsar on 10th April?

b. Is it a fact that no violence against person or property was committed by any section of the crowd till after they had been fired upon?

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

XVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether any proclamation prohibiting meetings under the Seditious Meetings Act was issued on or before the 13th April, 1919, at Amritsar? If so, at what time, in what manner and in what parts of the city was it published?

b. If no such proclamation was published will the Government be pleased to state if there was any prohibition of meetings by any other authority on or before the 13th April, and, if so, when under what law and by whom such prohibition was issued, and in what parts of the city and in what manner it was published?

JALLIANWALLA BAGH TRAGEDY.

XIX. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a plan of Jallianwala Bagh where a large number of people were shot while assembled at a meeting on the 13th April, 1919, drawn to scale, and showing

a. All the entrances and exits to the Bagh.

b. The height of the houses and the walls surrounding the Bagh.

c. The spot where the Military were posted at the time of the firing on the 13th and its height above the ground where the people were assembled.

d. The position of the armoured car posted in or near the Bagh on that day and

e. The position of the audience and their distance from the firing party.

XX. Will the Government be pleased to state what was the number of persons assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh on the 13th April at the time they were fired upon?

XXI. Will the Government be pleased to state.

a. How and when and by whom the meeting at the Jallianwala Bagh held on the 13th April was advertised in the city.

b. When did the authorities come to know that such meeting was going to be held?

c. What steps, if any were take n by the authorities to make it known to the persons assembling that the meeting was prohibited?

d. When did the people begin to assemble in the said Bagh?

e. At what time did the proceedings begin and how long did they continue before the arrival of the Military?

f. Whether there was any reconnoitering by aeroplane over the Jallianwalla Bagh at the time the meeting was going on and before the Military arrived?

g. What steps, if any were taken by the authorities to disperse the meeting from the time the people began to assemble to the time when the Military arrived?

h. At what time the Military arrived on the scene and how long after did they open fire on the crowd?

i. What was the strength of the Military, what was their equipment and who were the officers in command?

j. Did any, and if so, which Magistrate or other responsible civil officer accompany the Military to the garden or was present there at the time of the firing?

k. By whose orders were the Military sent there and with what instructions, if any?

l. Were the people assembled entirely unarmed and were there also a number of children among them?

m. Was the order to fire given by any Magistrate or did the Military act on their own initiative?

n. Did the officer who ordered the firing warn the people assembled and give them time to disperse before giving the order?

o. How long did the firing last and how many rounds were fired? What was the nature of the ammunition used? What was the total number of bullets actually fired?

p. What was the total number of persons (i) killed, (ii) wounded who subsequently died; (iii) wounded who recovered at Jallanwala Bagh together with the names, parentage, age, residence and other particulars?

q. Whether there were any ambulance or first-aid arrangements previously made by authorities for the wounded, on the spot? If not, were any steps taken after the firing for the disposal of the dead bodies and the statement of the wounded?

r. Of the persons wounded at the garden how many were admitted to any hospital?

s. Was any order in force at Amritsar on the 13th April last, prohibiting people from leaving the houses after 8 p.m.?

t. How long after the firing was the Bagh cleared of all corpses and by what agency?

u. Will the Government be pleased to state if some of the bodies of the dead and the wounded lying overnight in the garden were mutilated and despoiled of their valuables during the night?

v. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any boys or children were shot or otherwise killed or injured in the Jallianwalla Bagh on the 13th of April, 1919, and if so, will the Government be pleased to give a list of the children, stating their names, ages, etc.?

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AND CONGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Small Causes Court litigants are thankful to you for the interest you have kindly evinced in the affairs of this Court which are growing day by day more deplorable. In view of the strong representation made to the Government by the Bombay Vakils' Association and the valued articles appearing in your journal, it was expected that an early appointment of an additional Judge will be made nothing however seems to have been done as yet. That such an appointment is a dire and an urgent necessity will be borne out by any layman or lawyer closely observing the daily proceedings in this Court. The way in which justice, equity and good conscience, all three, are not seldom daily sacrificed at the alter of despatch of work is simply disgusting. Refusal of applications for adjournment, however bonafide and on valid and substantial grounds, is the order of the day, especially in the courts of acting Judges. Despatch of cases seems to be the sole consideration. The result is that these merchants although usually indifferent will shortly raise strong protest and formally move their respective Bureaus and Associations. In fact many things are done, Mr. Editor, which would give qualms to the good conscience of their Lordships of the High Court if they could be brought to their notice and statistics and specific instances are ready at hand but unfortunately for the litigants, in the present state of the law, the High Court do not interfere in revision except on the ground of jurisdiction. And again is it not the rule and practice that judges of this Court will take on record only such notes and evidence or nothing at all as they please? Is it any wonder, Sir, that in this state of affairs a Sindhi gentleman going in revision from this Court to the High Court exclaimed before their Lordships that Small Cause Court is a Court in which small justice is done! When will the appointment of an additional Judge be made? The sooner it is made to save the fair name of British justice and fair-play the better.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z

INDIAN STATES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please advertise the following in your esteemed paper and oblige. Peace has brought some development in Indian Industries, and many companies are being formed to erect new mills.

Will the Native states of India unanimously decide to reduce the 3½ per cent. excise duty laid on the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods to 2 per cent. and likewise make an adequate increase in the export duty laid on cotton and wool exported from their states.

Will the ministers turn their attention to this side of the question, when the nations of the world are trying to compete each other in rebuilding the war broken commerce and industries.

If the Native States venture to make a move, rest assured that British India will be obliged to follow likewise.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. LAVANGIA.

Khandwa, Sept.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of recent some of our leaders have given—out of their frankness—occasions to the representatives of the King to find fault with popular movements in their own words. Great as the responsibility is that attaches to the words of the officials and those in official favour individually or as a class, greater is the responsibility that attaches to the words of the avowed leaders of the public that belong to the governed class and have, for their mere existence with self-respect, to maintain a constant fight with the officials. Generally, greater as this responsibility is, it is still greater when they speak (for the sake of frankness only) against the people or any class of people. Their expressions are pitchforked and worked to advantage by the officials. Mrs. Besant gave the first of such opportunities when she spoke of the Rowlatt Bill as amended by the Select Committee that it was not harmful to law-abiding citizens. However little respect Mr. Montagu might have for any other opinions of Mrs. Besant, he did use this one to fortify himself when he expressed his approval of that measure. The second occasion also was afforded by her when she said that German money was behind certain movements in India. It was an astounding statement to come from her, particularly in view of an old suggestion made against herself some two years back when even a photograph of Mrs. Besant was reported to have been multiplied in Germany and circulated. Apparently such a statement was bound to strengthen those here and in England who maintained (like Lord Sydenham) that the authority of the Government of India must be left absolutely untouched. The third occasion was supplied by Mr. Gandhi who, aghast at what took place after his arrest, at once plunged into making a statement that some clever *educated* man must be behind the happenings. You took occasion the other day to point out that the Viceroy did make ample capital out of the statement of Mr. Gandhi. I do not doubt, but that some clever scheming man knowing modern science was behind the occurrences. But when the all-embracing word *educated* came in, there was at once room for misinterpretation and the Viceroy did take benefit of it. On all these three occasions the authors rushed to mend matters, but the mending was never allowed the same prominence and the original remarks have remained engraved in brass, mendings being written only in dust. Almost of the same character is the remark of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that the Reform *Bill* (apparently as it is at present framed) would produce a wonderfully soothing effect if placed on the Statute Book. And this in spite of the Moderates' memorandum that has insisted on the insufficiency of the Bill and on the serious consequences sure to follow on the whittling down of the scheme as put forward in the M.-C. Report. Mr. Sastri wrote of acute pain being felt by him because Mr. Patel and Mr. Madhavrao did not give the evidence that should in Mr. Sastri's opinion have been given. Will it not cause him equally acute pain to find the President of the First Moderates' Conference making the statement he did? It causes sheer pain when our leaders present such vulnerable points and it is but the merest right of the people to ask *these* leaders to weigh the words they utter.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his lecture before the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Mr. F. C. Griffith, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, said that much of the infanticide so prevalent in Bombay was due to the social customs of India which forbid the remarriage of widows.

I pray that the Bombay Women's Society named above may kindly publish Mr. Griffith's lecture in a pamphlet form in English as well as vernaculars for broadcast distribution among the people.

If Mr. Griffith will kindly arrange to publish in papers the number of murders of newly born children in Bombay during the last five years, the people will realise the enormity of the crime.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Aug. 29.

"HOUSING OF EAST INDIANS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. C. C. Mendes writing (vide your issue of the 28th instant) from Bhayander, complains that the question of the Housing of the East Indian community has not received attention. He would have have done well if he had inquired from those about whom he complains as to what was being done. If he had done so, he would have been referred to the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society which has been acquiring land for the purpose during the last two years, and to the projected City of Bombay Catholic Co-operative Housing Society which is about to be submitted for registration, and other measures in contemplation.—Yours, etc.

CO-OPERATION.

WORKER'S CANTEENS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Following the example of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in England the Board of Revenue, Madras, has made arrangements with the Y. M. C. A. to establish coolies' canteens at the Madras Salt Depot with a view to curing drinking habits among the work people. The canteens will provide meals, refreshments, and amusements at cheap price for depot coolies. Other labourers in the neighbourhood will also be admitted into these canteens if they so desire. Government have approved the scheme and will provide buildings and equipments costing about Rs. 14,000 and have also undertaken to pay the salary of superintendents and cooks and to guarantee the Y. M. C. A. against loss to the limit of Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year.

University Commission Report.

VIEWS OF TWO EMINENT INDIANS.

"New India" publishes the following articles of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar.

The long expected report of the Calcutta University Commissions has at last been made available to the public. The Commission sat for a period of nearly 18 months and it cannot be said that the results of their labour partake either in quality or in quantity of the proverbial character of a mountain in travail. The main body of the report comprises five portly volumes of about 400 pages each. But the defects of a production of this formidable size are largely mitigated by the table of contents and the analyses of the chapters and the attractiveness of the type. With all these conveniences for reference, the reading of the report and the detailed consideration of its contents demand a very considerable amount of time. It is only possible at present to give a rough idea of the impressions produced by a perusal of the official summary. During the course of the last one hundred years the question of educational policy has engaged the attention of Government at intervals of about 20 to 30 years. Making allowance for the leisurely methods of consideration and execution in favour with the Government, it will probably take several years more before the Reforms recommended by the Commission are carried out and any tangible result is achieved.

The Education Commission of 1882 and the Government of the day were largely dominated by the very insular conception of education which prevailed in England at the time. University Education was hardly recognised in England as a function of the State. England was well provided with schools and Universities founded by private benefactors, and Englishmen naturally applied the ideas derived from this system to India notwithstanding the great difference of conditions. The vital connection between elementary, secondary and collegiate education, the importance of technical education, the need for the construction of a comprehensive system of education as an organic whole, and the duties of the State in the matter of education have all been forced into prominence by the war and it is only within the last few years that Englishmen have begun to realise that it is just as much the duty of the State to provide for the education of the people, as it is to look after their health. The admitted failure of the Government of India to achieve results at all proportionate to the period of British rule must in great part be attributed to their inability to recognise the obligations of the State in this behalf and the consequent omission to provide the necessary funds.

Defects in system of school education.

Though the opinions expressed by the Commission were mainly based upon the conditions observed by them in Bengal and are intended to refer to the system in force there, many of their remarks are more or less applicable to the system in this Presidency also. The evils may not be so glaring here as in Bengal, but they exist nevertheless and are sufficiently serious to demand prompt and effective treatment. The inadequate equipment of many of the English High Schools, the underpayment of the staff and its inadequacy, the absence of a sufficient diversity of lines of study, the necessity for the intermediate class of Colleges to supplement and finish the course of secondary instruction imperfectly carried out by the High Schools are defects in the system of school education which can be observed in this Presidency also. The system of secondary education here cannot be said to be dominated by the matriculation examination of the University for the reason that the latter has practically disappeared but the domination of the secondary school system by the University flourishes as vigorously as ever. It was to escape this domination and with the object of giving more latitude to the school course and ensuring greater consideration for the work and conduct of a boy throughout the High School course that the system of School Leaving Certificates was introduced by the Department of Public Instruction. The example set by Madras has now been followed in the other Provinces also, but whether their experience has been similar to ours, we do not know. Compared with the courses of study for the old matriculation examination, the syllabuses provided under the school final system are considered by school masters to be heavier and stiffer. The public examination, which precedes the School Leaving Certificate and which is conducted by a special Board, dominates the school course to the same unhealthy extent as the old matriculation examination. Subjects in which there is no public examination are totally neglected by the boys whatever their intrinsic value or interest. For the purpose of regulating admission to its courses the University has been obliged to lay down the percentages of marks to be obtained by the boys in the different subjects. And it may be said that the matriculation is practically restored though the provisions for moderation are intended to and do operate in favour of the boys.

The defects observed by the Commission in the Arts Colleges of Bengal are also noticeable in this Presidency. The immense number of students to be dealt with by the University, the meagre staffing and equipment of many of the Colleges, the absence of variety in the courses and of provision for training in technical subjects, the unwieldly size of the classes and the absence of individual guidance to students, the inadequate pay and prospects of teachers in private Colleges and the difficulties of co-operation between Colleges owing to their widely scattered location are defects with which we are familiar. One main remedy proposed by the Commission for the improvement of the system of secondary education is that the intermediate examination should qualify for admission to the University course. The suggestion is quite sound and must commend itself to all who have any knowledge of the products of our Secondary School system. Their proposal that the Honours course should be one of three years has already been anticipated in Madras. Whether the length of the pass course should also be extended to three years is a matter which deserves consideration. The recommendations of the Commission that there should be at least one intermediate college in every district and that the courses of the intermediate Colleges should be framed so as to prepare students not only for the degree courses of the University in Arts and Science but also for the Medical, Engineering, and teaching professions and for careers in Agriculture, Commerce and Industry must also commend themselves for acceptance. The intermediate classes must serve as a sorting station where boys will be picked up and given the preliminary training to prepare for different vocations according to their special tastes and aptitudes.

The most urgent problem.

By far the most urgent problem in the organisation of our educational system is the provision of adequate facilities for higher technical training for a sufficiently varied number of callings. The problem of variety of technical training and the problem of economic and especially industrial development are closely inter-dependent. But unless and until new openings are provided for our young men, it is hopeless to expect them to be diverted from the more or less literary courses which now dominate the University.

The Commissioner's suggestions for the alterations of the University structure are largely modelled upon the report of the London University Commission. The Commission rightly insists upon the need for the creation of new Universities wherein the teaching function can be assured its due predominence. Taking our own Presidency into consideration, the numbers now dealt with are far too large and there is ample need and justification for at least three more, a University for the Southern group of districts at Trichinopoly, one for the Telugu districts at Waltair, which is bound to grow in importance with the construction of the Vizagapatam harbour, and one for the Western districts in Coimbatore or Calicut. If the demand for education in the Ceded districts is sufficiently large, Bellary may prove a convenient centre. The creation of new Universities or, for the matter of that, the improvement of the existing University is almost entirely a question of funds and unless the Government are prepared to incur the necessary expenditure, there is little or no prospect of any real improvement. To put it shortly, the pressing needs of the day are:—the provision of training for various walks of life and a liberal budget for a comprehensive educational programme broad based upon compulsory elementary education and carried through a varied course of secondary education to the highest University ideals. The recommendations of the Commission for the abandonment of the service system of recruitment, for the restriction of Government interference, and for the conferment of autonomy in the Universities are bound to meet with general approval.

MR. JUSTICE SESHAGIRI AIYER

The five heavy volumes which are now under circulation are very interesting reading. The prevailing note of the report is *dissatisfaction*: dissatisfaction with the machinery of instruction; dissatisfaction with accommodation in Colleges and in the hostels; dissatisfaction with the Government regarding contribution; dissatisfaction with the University, and dissatisfaction with other Educational authorities.

Since the introduction of British rule in India and since the resolve to give education in English to Indians, there has been no pronouncement so condemnatory of the process employed for imparting that education as that contained in the report under review. For a long time I have been of opinion that the nature of education given under the guidance of our Universities stands in need of great reform. I have made no secret of it in my speeches outside the Senate Chamber and inside it. But the revelation which has been furnished by the unqualified censure which has been passed by the University Commission has taken even my breath away.

There are two considerations which render the work of the Commission somewhat incomplete. The first is the rather undue importance attached to the details connected with school and college life in Bengal. No doubt the Commission was *prima facie* constituted for overhauling educational ideals in that Presidency. Still it was no secret that the main labours of that body were to be directed towards furnishing the Government of India with materials for a reconstruction of educational problems all over India. Therefore, the somewhat lurid picture drawn of school-life in the mofussil of the Presidency of Bengal, and the anxiety exhibited to provide a remedy for the evils which the Bengal student is suffering from, detract from the greater usefulness of the recommendations as a whole. The second consideration, if one may venture to say so, is the incompleteness of the recommendations. What I mean is this. The cures suggested are not calculated to radically put an end to the various disappointing features which have been catalogued in the Commission's report. It may be that the Commission felt that a process of repair rather than of reconstruction

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UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT.

(Continued from page 9.)

should be adopted in dealing with this great problem. But in some matters at least one would have thought that the cancer was too deep and that a more thorough operation was necessary to remove it. These ideas passed through my mind as I was reading the Report.

But as may be pointed out, it is easier to criticise than to construct; and I gladly confess that in some directions the Reforms suggested are of a character which should satisfy public opinion throughout India.

Unduly literary character of education.

On the question of the unduly literary character of the education given the Commission speak out very clearly. I believe it was President Wilson who said that there should be no water-tight compartments in the progress of a student's career from primary to higher education. This catching statement is subject to limitations, and I am glad to find that the Commission has recognised it. It is one thing to say that every student should have such an equipment in the lower classes as would enable him, if he is so minded, to climb to the top of the ladder in any branch of knowledge which he chooses. But it is a different thing to suggest that the opportunities afforded to students must be of the same character as would enable the lowest and the highest among them to tread the same path. The Commission has rightly pointed out that with the Intermediate classes the system of general education should stop. As I have not read through the report fully, I am not in a position to say whether the Commission agrees with one of my cherished views that until this stage is reached there should be as little of specialisation as possible. The Commission has rightly held that the education ending with the School Final is not sufficient to enable a student to enter public life or to carve out for himself a career of usefulness on the strength of the education thus far imparted. It may be that in Madras the course which ends with the School Final is not so ill-adapted for a useful career as in Bengal. For example, I am not sure that the English which a School Final student is taught in Madras is not far superior in quality than what is taught to him in Bengal. Even granting that it is so, the character of the subjects taught and the mode of teaching them and the way in which the students are housed and brought together are common both to Bengal and to Madras. I do not want to go into particulars. But I cannot help saying that there is as much need for Reforms in Madras in this direction as in Calcutta.

The recommendations of the Commission aim at turning the attention of the student from seeking the career of a quill driver in a public office into a citizen who can improve the industrial condition of the country and contribute to its material wealth. It is in this direction that very urgent Reform if necessary at once, and with regard to which every Local Government should take immediate steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

In Madras more than even in Bengal the necessity for starting more Universities is urgent. To one who has been accustomed to the kind of discussion that is going on in the Senate Chamber, and who has been privileged to know the heavy and incessant work that is being done by the members of the Syndicate in Madras, it would be clear that if the present state of affairs do continue any longer there will be a breakdown in the near future. No doubt so long as the functions of the University are only to examine (because I do not consider the provision for University lectures as at present arranged has really made the University a teaching one) the pressure of work may not be felt very much. But as has been pointed out by the Commission the type of University which has been foisted on India after the model or the London University has long outstayed its time. While London has changed completely, true to our conservative instinct, we have been going even further than what the London University was at its start. This can no longer go on. There are centres of Education in Madras which cry out for the establishment of more Universities. This is another matter on which prompt action is necessary.

Not an unmerited reproach.

The Commission has rightly pointed out that what is being done by the University is only to prepare students for examination and not to make them good citizens. This is a reproach which nobody who has studied the problem can regard as unmerited. No attempt is being made to instill into the minds of the coming generation ideas which would, in course of time, enable them to work out the salvation of the country and to spread among the unregenerate classes the duties of civic life. Wherever you go among a group of students you hear nothing of what they discuss in common which would enable them in future life to work together for the amelioration of the people of the country. What they share in common is the dictated note-book of the teacher. They are not taught that their life in school is a preparation for the nobler ends. The result is when they take to thinking for themselves on these questions, they exhibit a want of balance and a want of judgment which has earned a great deal of censure.

So long as the root of the evil which engenders this state of mind is not eradicated, it would be idle to declaim against it. Put the school and the teacher in order, then the student will feel higher responsibility and observe greater decorum. I agree that there is good reason for the complaint that political damagogues lead away the students from the right path—but these unthinking men who play with fire are themselves products of a system of education which at least in later years has not conduced to impress them with the proper ideas of life. Those of the older generation who had the good fortune to sit at the feet of the great teachers of the past learnt a great deal more from these teachers than are imparted in these days. There is a want of fellow-feeling in these days—that the work is done by the mechanical delivery of set lectures—a feeling that the development of the character of the taught is not within the province of the professor. This conception of a teacher's duties is not calculated to remove the grievance complained of.

I have naturally not gone into the details. I have confined myself to making some general observations on the report. I would earnestly commend to all persons who are interesting themselves in the cause of education a careful and close study of the volumes issued by the Commission.

THE RUPEE NOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A remark you made yesterday (3rd instant) ought not to go uncontradicted and I hope you will be fair enough to give these lines publication in spite of their opposition to your view.

The popularity of the one rupee currency note is somewhat unexpected, according to you. If your meaning is that inasmuch as you expected no popularity at all to the rupee-note any popularity is unexpected, I have no quarrel with you. If, on the other hand, you mean to say that the one rupee note has become substantially popular, let me—with great respect—contradict you. The way in which you have utilised a correspondent's complaint about the insufficient number of clerks to give rupee-notes in exchange of bigger ones is also not very pleasant. His complaint is that even now when Government have the means of forcing only paper in exchange of paper, Government do not pay sufficient attention to the requirements of subjects. Depend upon it, Sir, that the rupee-note is far from popular even in the city. Everybody who takes it—except persons who accept only as others' agents—takes with a misgiving. He at least utters the words, "here is brought a rag of paper." Those that accept these tram-tickets—as often they are called—accept them merely on account of their helplessness. A ten-rupee note has to be changed, nobody offers silver as far as he can help and therefore rupee-notes are accepted. If you conclude anything from the circulation of the rupee-note, you may only conclude that Gresham's Law is quite a sound economical law. Our representatives in the Indian Legislative Council practically sat tight-tongued and people by themselves have not yet been hardened in the art of making themselves heard. In cities there is only some misgiving and apathy. In the country it is simply grievous when one possesses these notes. Many belonging to the lower classes stoutly refuse to accept these notes. There is neither any machinery at hand to enforce the acceptance nor to secure the encashment of paper. Oppressive discount is, then, the only remedy. A situation that was already grievous, is growing to intolerable with the rise in the value of silver. Those, that can, take every opportunity and every possible means to sit tight on rupees. In this set of circumstances even, the educated middle class is hardest hit. At the best the rupee note may be tolerated but will not be popular for a long time to come.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Sept. 4.

INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It shall be a great favour in the interest of the trading public mostly petty dealers—by the insertion of the following for solution of the knotty problem in the operation of the Income-Tax Act 1919.

It is the practice of the Income-Tax Department to treat the mercantile concerns receiving deposits on interests as agents of non-resident persons, and the department recovers income-tax on the interest paid by such concerns. The relation so far the section of the Indian Income-Tax Act indicate does not establish agency between the parties. The sections relative to this are section 33 (1), 34 read with the definition of "commerce", section 2 (3).

These sections run as under:—

Sec. 33 (1). "In the case of any 'person residing out of British India' all profits or gains ascerning or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, 'through or from any business connection in British India' shall be deemed to be income ascerning or arising in British India and chargeable to the Income-Tax in the name of the agent of any such person and such agent shall be deemed to be for all the purposes of this Act the assessee in respect of such Income-Tax.

Sec. 34. 'Any person employed by or on behalf of a person' residing out of British India or 'having business connection with such person' shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be such agent.

Sec. 2 (3). "Business" includes any trade, commerce, or manufacture or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture.

The words "through or from business connection in British India" go to prove that the relation between the depositor and the depositee should have arisen out of business connection.

Sec. 34 says. "Any person employed by or on behalf of a person residing out of British India or having any business connection with such person etc. The depositee cannot be said to be a person employed by or on behalf of a non-resident simply because he pays interest on the deposits with him.

Sec. 2 (3) is clear that there ought to be the element of trade, commerce or manufacture.

Thus the depositor has nothing to do with the trade, commerce or manufacture, the depositee conducts or carries, and no such agency could be established as to make the depositee able to pay the tax as agent.

No doubt Sec. 34 gives wide powers to the Department to treat any person as agent, but there should not be absence of the element of the business connection to establish the agency.

The Banks shall have so many non-resident depositors and I wonder whether they are treated as agents of such depositors.

I am rather long and should stop here.—Yours, etc.,

LALSHANKER HARPRASAD.

"THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many hundreds of people may have heard of the factory in a garden. Many may have read some record of what they have seen and heard, about some account of the social life of the employees.

I am referring to the works of Messrs. Cadbury Bros. in England which was established in the 1879 and which is now a great hive of industry, in which over 6,500 employees are engaged.

Why I am alluding only to this factory, is because, the employees are ensured in every possible way by the provisions of dwelling houses, schools, baths, gymnasia, and other facilities for recreation, besides the working hours being short.

Alas! how many factories in India lack this; I may say all. In India, the working hours being long, very little attention is paid to the physical needs. Personal cleanliness is totally neglected.

As regards the thrift of the factory employees, if the saving fund system was introduced, I am sure each individual depositer would have a handsome sum in his hands between life and death. I regret very much to remark, that the question of pension fund is entirely out of question.

Wake up, young India and let the spirit of our worthy millowners rise to that of the Cadbury Bros. in their system of development in the interest of the employees, and when this is accomplished then only we can style ourselves that we are living in "Urbs primis in Indis". In conclusion, I appeal to all our worthy Indian and European Millowners in India to have dwelling houses, social, recreational institutions, Athletic Club and saving funds, so that the lives working therein may always have a "Men's sana in corpore sano."—Yours, etc.,

A. VALLES.

Mahim, Sept. 6.

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„ „ „ No. 3.	3 0 0	2 8 9
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„ Powder Corail	1 4 0	1 0 0
„ Savon Dentrifrice „ „ „ No. 101	1 4 0	1 0 0
Houbigant's Dentrifices Liquid	3 0 0	2 8 0

PERFUMES.

Botot's Extraits Ondilia	14 0 0	11 0 0
„ „ Feedes	12 0 0	9 0 0
„ „ Les Voilettes de Delphs.	12 0 0	9 0 0
„ „ Les Roses de Bagdad.	12 0 0	9 0 0
„ „ Muguet	12 0 0	9 0 0
„ „ Jasmin.	12 0 0	9 0 0
„ „ Rose, Muguet, Lilas, Jasmin, Heleotrope, Chevrefeuille, Fougere.	4 8 0	3 8 0
H. Bronnley's Perfume Omer Khayam (large size)	5 0 0	4 0 0
„ „	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ Haventia Viotto	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ small „ What is it?	1 12 0	1 8 0
Perfume without spirit — (Bottles in fancy wooden boxes assorted)	2 8 0	2 4 0
Crowns perfumes Crab Apple Blossom	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ „ „	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ „	5 8 0	5 0 0
„ „ Iroma	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ „ Coronira	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ „ Malti Mogra	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ perfumes Assorted:— Lily of Valley, Helliotrope, English Violette, each box	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ perfumes White Rose	1 12 0	1 8 0
„ Delectys Assorted:— Peau d'Espagne, Lilac, Blanc, Chypre, Orchidia, Heliotrope, Sweet Pea, Each in box.	4 8 0	4 0 0
Erasmic's perfume Extrasia, Xenia	20 0 0	17 0 0
„ „ Gloria	17 0 0	15 0 0
„ „ Melba	14 0 0	12 0 0
„ „ Nordys	12 8 0	10 0 0
„ „ Coquette	12 0 0	10 0 0
„ „ Sio San (large)	6 0 0	5 8 0
„ „ Small	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ „ Balmasque (large)	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ „ „ (small)	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ reesond amour (large)	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ „ „ (small)	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Perfum Series of England assorted:—Rose, Jasmin, Violette, Lilac	14 0 0	11 0 0
„ Perfume Trishna (large)	7 8 0	6 8 0
„ „ (small)	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ „ Sympathy, Ranjani	5 8 0	5 0 0
„ „ Himalaya Boquet (2 oz.)	4 8 0	3 8 0
„ „ „ „ (1 oz.)	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ „ „ „ (½ oz.)	1 12 0	1 8 0
„ „ Ganapati	2 12 0	2 8 0
La Reine d'Egypt, Royal Carnation, Extase.	2 8 0	2 4 0
Houbigant's Perfumes assorted: Jacinthe, Cyclamen, Ambre Gris, Narcisse, Foin Coupe, Lilas blanc, Patchouly, Rose The, Resida, Champaka, Bt. Houbigant, Foin nouveau, Fuberceuse Mousselene.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ Perfumes Senteur Florale assorted: Reseda Fleuri, Fleurs de Chypre, Mimosa Fleuri, Foin Fleurs La Fleur de Violette, Narcisse Fleuri, Breuyere Fleurr.	4 0 0	3 8 0
Houbigants Perfumes Coeur de Jeanette.	8 8 0	7 8 0
„ Perfumes Royal Begoinia.	11 0 0	10 0 0
„ Perfumes Premier Mai	14 0 0	12 0 0
„ Perfumes Venetia.	12 0 0	11 0 0
„ Perfumes Eden Flora	13 0 0	11 8 0
„ Perfumes Royale Houbigant.	11 0 0	9 0 0
„ Perfumes Imperial.	9 0 0	8 0 0
„ „ Marechale Ambre,	8 0 0	7 0 0
„ Perfumes Violette Russe.	6 8 0	6 0 0
„ Perfumes Violette de Parme.	6 0 0	5 0 0
„ Perfumes Trefle Royale.	6 0 0	5 0 0
„ Perfumes Iris Ambre	6 8 0	6 0 0
„ Perfumes Foin Coupe, Fougere Royale, Heliotrope.	8 0 0	7 0 0
„ Le Perfume Ideale	12 8 0	10 0 0
Houbigant's other Perfumes available, Prices on application.		
Grossmith's Perfumes Hassunohana, Phulnana Wana Rani,	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ Perfumes Shem-el-nissim Each-in-Box.		
„ „ Perfumes Lariottee	5 8 0	5 0 0
„ „ Ilka	15 0 0	12 0 0
L. T. Piver's Perfumes Pompea, Trefle in carnet, Belflor, Azuria Floramye, Safranor, Coryloppses.	3 12 0	3 6 0
„ Presentation cases containing 1 perfume, 1 cake soap 1 box powder.	15 0 0	13 8 0
„ Presentation cases Ambre Ducal.	14 0 0	12 8 0
Legrand's Perfumes assorted: Jasmin Lilas.	10 0 0	8 0 0
„ Presentation boxes containing 1 perfume, 1 cake, soap 1 box powder.	12 0 0	10 8 0
Lubins' perfume Presentation cases, Containing 1 Eau de Toilette, 1 perfume, 1 powder, 1 cake soap.	20 0 0	18 0 0
„ perfume assorted: Sola Mia, Diapres, Epidor.	10 0 0	8 12 0
„ perfume Les Fleurs assorted.	8 0 0	7 0 0
„ „ Assorted Kismet, Nube.	8 0 0	7 0 0
1 Perfume, perfume Violette de Parme,	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ „ Royal White Rose 2oz. size.	9 0 0	8 0 0
„ perfume Royal White Rose 1 oz. size.	6 0 0	5 8 0
„ perfume Assorted White Rose, Rose, Jasmin, Heliotrope, Ylang, Ylang, Chypre	4 0 0	3 12 0
Rose perfume porveine, Muguet, Chypre, Lilas, Ambre Gris, Jasmin d'Espagne,	4 0 0	3 12 0
„ perfume Verveine, Muguet Chypre, Lilas, Ambre Gris, Jasmin d'Espagne 1 oz. size	2 12 0	2 8 0
Mulhen's Perfume Rhyne Violette.	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Perfume Otto small bottle in fancy wooden tube assorted Lilac, Hyacynthe	3 0 0	2 8 0
Oatine Perfume Claval	2 0 0	1 8 0
Roger Et Gallet's Perfumes Fleurs d'Amour, Gloire de Paris Reseda, Muguot, Ibris.	12 8 0	12 0 0
Violette de Palme	3 12 0	3 4 0
Zenobia Perfumes, Rose Supreme, Night scented stock, in fancy box.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ „ Sovrona	4 0 0	3 8 0
Night scented, stock White Rose, Sweet Pea Old English Rose, square bottles.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ Rose Supreme, Fleurs de Jesmin, Frecsia, oval bot.	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Rose Supreme, Jasmin etc., small size.	2 0 0	1 8 0
„ Old English Rose Wall Flower, Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock, Bean Blossom, Carneta, (oval)	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Lilly of Valley natural	3 8 0	3 0 0
Bush Perfumes Assorted:— White Rose, Lilly of Valley, Jasmin, Violette de Parme Muguet, Lilac, 1 Oz. size.	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ „ 2oz. „	5 8 0	5 0 0
Levoil D'Amour (Small)	5 8 0	5 0 0
„ „ „ (Large)	7 0 0	6 8 0

HAIR LOTIONS.

Botot's Lotion Ondelia.	10 0 0	8 0 0
„ „ Loulhy.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Fee Neiges.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Violettes.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Cyclamen.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Lilas.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Muguet.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Jasmin.	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Oeillette de Bengal	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Rose de Bagdad	8 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Assorted.	4 8 0	3 8 0
Blondeau's Hair Lotions assorted.	1 10 0	1 8 0
Crown's Hair Lotions Jasmin del Pais, Rose Printamier, Violette Printamier, Gutte d'Or Couronne d'Or.	8 0 0	7 0 0
„ Hair Lotions Assorted cheap series.	2 8 0	2 4 0
Erasmic's Hair Lotions Lilas, Jasmin, Pois de Senteur, Muguet.	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Hair Lotions La Reine d'Egypt, Extase, Royal Carnation.	5 0 0	4 8 0
Houbigant's Hair Lotions La Rose France.	10 0 0	9 0 0
„ Hair Lotion Ideal.	9 0 0	8 0 0
„ „ Coeur de Jeanette.	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Hair Lotions Royal Houbigant	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Hair Lotions Moskari	3 12 0	3 8 0
„ Assorted: Muguet, Fougere Royale, Lilas de Perse, Portugal etc., las de Perse, Portugal, etc.	3 12 0	3 8 0
„ Eau de Quinnine.	2 8 0	2 4 0
L. T. Piver's Hair Lotions assorted: Azuria, Floramye, Belflor, Safranor.	3 8 0	3 0 0
Lubin's Hair Lotions assorted Jasminia, Myrtida, Gera Rosa, Mugalba.	3 12 0	3 8 0
„ Eau de Quinine.	2 8 0	2 4 0
Roger Et Gallet's Hair Lotions assorted Lilas, White Rose, Jasmin, Jockey, Club, Santal, Violette.	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ „ Lotion Sanderia.	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ „ „ „ Florenta.	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ „ „ Eau de Quinine small.	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ „ „ „ medium	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ „ „ ½ litre.	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ „ „ 1 litre.	13 0 0	11 8 0
Rigaud's Lotion Portugal.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ Eau de Quinine 1 litre	16 8 0	13 8 0
„ Lotion Mary Garden.	7 8 0	6 8 0
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine small	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ „ medium	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ ½ letre.	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Letre.	13 0 0	11 8 0
Bourjoi's Hair Lotion Prima Rose.	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ Eau de Quinine	2 8 0	2 0 0
Nogara Hair Lotions	2 8 0	2 0 0

SOAPS.

Bronnley's Mitcham Lavender Soap, box of 3 tablets.	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ Verbena Soap „ „	2 0 0	1 12 0
Scarlet Geranium	2 0 0	1 12 0
Havenita, Omarkhyam.	2 8 0	2 4 0
Bath tablets assorted per each	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bathodomes „ „ „	0 12 0	0 10 0
Crown's Jasmin del Pais soap, 6 small cakes in a box, per box.	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Barth tablets assorted: Cologne, Lavender, Merbena, Rose, Violette, oval shape per doz.	10 8 0	0 0
„ Bath tablets round shape	9 0 0	7 8 0
Erasmic's Soaps Floral series, Rose Rouge, 3 cakes in a box.	1 4 0	1 2 0
Assorted: Rose, Muguet, Heliotrope, Lilac.	1 12 0	1 8 0
Bal Masque, Frisson d'Amour.	2 0 0	1 12 0
La Reine d'Egypt.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Turkish Bath assorted 12 cakes in a box.	2 12 0	2 6 0
Gaiety assorted 12 cakes in a box.	2 8 0	2 4 0
„ Herb soap 3 cakes in a box	1 4 0	1 2 0
„ Elite soap 3 cakes in a box	1 4 0	1 2 0
Grossmith's Soaps Hasumohana Phulnana, Shen-elnessim 1 cake in box.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Lubin's Soap Bouquet Greze, 3 cake in a box,	24 0 0	20 0 0
„ Soap Pompres d'Or 3 cake in a box.	30 0 0	24 0 0
„ Soap assorted Mugalba, Gera Rose.	7 8 0	6 0 0
L. T. Piver's soap, Pompiea, Azuria, Floramye, 3 cakes in a box.	9 0 0	7 8 0
Oatine soap „ „ „ „	2 4 0	2 0 0
Roger et Gallet's soaps assorted: White Rose, Roquet, de Amour, Heliotrope blanc, Veera Violette.	9 0 0	8 0 0
Roger et Gellet's soaps Violett Assorted: Muguet, Jasmin, Rse The, Heliotrope, Lila, Foin, Nouveau, La Violettes.	3 0 0	2 8
Vinolia soap Vestal large size.	7 8 0	7 0 0
„ „ small size	5 0 0	4 12 0
Zenobia soaps assorted: Cold Cream, Violette, Trefle-in-carnet Sweet Pea, Wall Flower.	1 4 0	1 2 0
„ soaps assorted avons Trefle, Charmol, Wallflower, Eau de Cologne, Night Scented Stock.	1 12 0	1 8 0
„ soaps Superior silk wrappered, Rose Supreme, Violette, Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock Lily of Valley.	6 0 0	5 0 0

SHAVING CREAMS AND STICKS.

Erasmic's shaving stick	0 10 0	0 8 0
Houbigant's shaving stick,	2 8 0	2 0 0
Lubin's shaving stick.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Oatine Shaving Cream in pot	1 4 0	1 0 0
„ „ Powder.	1 0 0	0 12 0

BRILLIANTINES POMADES FOR HAIR.

Botot's Liquid Brilliantines assorted.	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ Concrete „	3 8 0	3 0 0
Crown's Liquid Brilliantine Iroma.	1 12 0	1 8 0
„ Concrete „	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pomades assorted Vanille, Mousseline, Violette, Boquet, Heliotrope, Mille fleurs.	2 8 0	2 4 0
Legrand's Brilliantines concrete assorted: Rose des Alpes, Muguet des Bois, Lilas de Mai, Au Jasmin d'Espaneg.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Lubin's Brilliantines concrete assorted: Magnolia, Ylang Ylang Chypre.	3 8 0	3 0 0
L. T. Piver's Brilliantines concrete assorted: Pompeia, Azuria, Trefle, Floramye.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Oatine Liquid Brilliantine	1 4 0	1 0 0
Pinaud's Liquid Brilliant, small	1 8 0	1 6 0
„ „ „ medium	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ „ „ large	3 0 0	2 12 0
„ Pomade Hongroise in bottles.	0 8 0	0 7 0
„ „ „ Large	1 0 0	0 14 0
Roger et Gallet's Liquid Brilliantine.	1 9 0	1 4 0
„ „ „ Concrete Brilliantine assorted, Fleurs d'Amours, Muguet, Iberis.	3 4 0	3 0 0
Zenobia Liquid Brilliantines, English Red Rose, small	1 8 0	1 4 0
„ „ „ Sweet Pea Blossom, Violette, large.	2 4 0	2 0 0

FACE POWDERS.

Botot's High Class Powder assorted.	5 0 0	4 0 0
„ Plowders assorted	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ The Powder	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bronnley's Powder Omarkhayam	2 8 0	2 0 0
Bourjois's Powder Princess	2 8 0	2 0 0
Java.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Crown's Powder Jasmin del Pais Iroma.	2 0 0	1 12 0
Erasmic's Powder Lora, Melba, Royal Erasmic.	5 8 0	5 0 0
„ Series of England assorted	7 0 0	6 8 0
„ „ Trishna, La Reine d'Egypt.	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ „ Frisson d'Amour, Sympathy	2 0 0	1 12 0
Houbigant's powder Moskari	3 0 0	2 8 0
Lubin's Powders assorted	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ „ Toilette.	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ „ Bouquet Greeze, Pompres d'Or.	9 0 0	8 0 0
„ Powder Enigma	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ Kismet	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ Violette Free.	4 0 0	3 8 0
L. T. Piver's Powders Pompeia Azuria Trefle, Floramye,	3 4 0	3 0 0
Oatine Powders	1 8 0	1 4 0
Pinaud's Powder Loria	0 12 0	0 10 0
Roger et Gallet's Powder Anthia assorted, Rose Chypre, Heliotrope blanc, Foin nouveau, Violette, Peau d'Espagne, Marechale, Lilas-blanc, Ylang Ylang, Jasmin.	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ Violette de Parme	2 8 0	2 0 0
Zenoblia Powder Oriental	1 0 0	0 12 0
„ „ Assorted: Night Scented Stock, Lily of Valley, Freesia Sweet Pea, Violette, Purple Heather, small size.	2 0 0	1 8 0
„ Powder Assorted medium size.	2 12 0	2 4 0
„ Powders Assorted large size.	3 8 0	3 0 0
Nogara Face Powders Aux Fleurs.	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ „ Africaine	1 4 0	1 0 0
„ „ Deesa	1 0 0	0 12 0
„ „ Nogara	1 8 0	1 4 0
Bourjois „ Superior.	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ Packets	0 12 0	0 10 0

COSMETIQUES.

Bourjois Cosmetiques.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Lubin's Cosmetiques.	1 0 0	0 12 0
„ „ assorted: Sola Mia, Violette Fee, Kigris, Epidor, Kismet.	2 0 0	1 12 0
L. T. Piver's Cosmetiques Pompeia, Azuria, Trefle, Floramye.	2 0 0	1 12 0
Roger et Gallet's Cosmetiques	0 12 0	0 11 0
„ „	0 14 0	0 12 0
„ „	1 0 0	0 14 0
„ „ Monstre	1 8 0	1 4 0
Violet Cosmetiques assorted: Rose, Jasmia, Vanille, Lilas, etc.	1 4 0	1 2 0
Nogara Cosmetiques	1 0 0	0 12 0

EAU DE TOILETTE.

Botot's Eau de Toilette assorted: Loulhy, Jasmin, Lilas.	10 0 0	8 0 0
Houbigant's Eau de Toilette Moskari.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Grossmith's Toilet Waters Hasumohana, Phulnana, etc.	4 8 0	3 8 0
„ Toilet Venigar	2 8 0	2 0 0

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Botot's Eau de Cologne	1 4 0	1 0 0
„ „ ½ leke	5 8 0	4 8 0
„ „ ½ letre	9 8 0	7 8 0
„ „ Menthol	1 4 0	1 0 0
Crown's Eau de Cologne 1½ oz.	0 14 0	0 12 0
„ „ 2½ oz.	1 4 0	1 2 0

Grand Clearance Sale.

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(Continued.)

EAU DE COLOGNE

	Ordinary Rate per each Rs. a. p.	Sale Price Rs. a. p.
Erasmic's Eau de Cologne, large size.	4 8 0	4 0 0
Lubin's Eau de Cologne.	3 0 0	2 12 0
Houbigant's Eau de Cologne, small size	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ Eau de Cologne large size.	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ „ Eau de Cologne, large size	6 0 0	5 0 0
Potter & Moore's Eau de Cologne.	2 12 0	2 4 0
Yardley's Eau de Cologne.	2 12 0	2 6 0
Pinaud's Royal Eau de Cologne, small.	2 12 0	2 6 0
Pinaud's Royal Eau de Cologne, medium.	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ Royal Eau de Cologne ½ litre.	7 8 0	6 8 0
„ Eau de Cologne Aurora.	2 4 0	2 0 0
Rigaud's Eau de Cologne Decanters, round.	4 12 0	4 4 0
„ Eau de Cologne 6 oz. size.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ Eau de Cologne 10 oz. size.	5 0 0	4 10 0
Potter & Moor's Cologne 4oz.	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ „ Mouve Lalel		
„ „ „ 6 oz.	4 8 0	3 12 0
„ „ 12 oz. Wickered.	7 0 0	6 0 0
„ „ „ 24zoz	13 8 0	12 0 0
Grossmith's Cologne Signature	1 4 0	1 0 0
„ „ Lable	2 0 0	1 12 0
„ „ Golden still Lable Watch shape.	1 13 0	1 4 0
„ „ „ Ordinary.	1 10 0	1 6 0
„ „ „	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ Signature	1 12 0	1 8 0
„ „ Wickered.	2 12 0	2 4 0
Nogara Cologne Letre	16 8 0	14 8 0
„ ½ Letre	[illegible] 8 0	7 8 0

FACE CREAMS, ETC.

Botot's Creme de Beaute	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ Rosa Fluid	4 8 0	3 12 0
Lubin's Blanc de Pearles.	3 0 0	2 8 0
Oatine Face Cream, small	0 14 0	0 12 0
„ „ „ Large.	1 12 0	1 10 0
Pinaud's Beauty Viva, large.	5 8 0	4 8 0
„ „ „ medium	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ „ small.	2 0 0	1 12 0
Grossmith's Face Cream Hasunohana, Phulnana, Shem el-nicsim, Wana Rane.	1 4 0	1 0 0

LAVENDERS.

Botot's Lavender, Ambre	4 4 0	3 8 0
Crown's Lavender, round green bottle, large size	[illegible] 4 0	2 0 0
„ Lavender, round green bottle, small size.	1 4 0	1 0 0
Houbigant's Lavender	4 0 0	3 0 0
Lubin's Lavender.	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ Ambre.	4 0 0	3 8 0
Pinaud's Arcadian Lavender.	3 0 0	2 12 0
„ Royal „	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ Ambre „	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Blanche „	2 8 0	2 0 0
Rigaud's Lavender.	3 0 0	2 8 0
Roger et gallet's Lavender ambre	4 8 0	4 0 0
„ „ „	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ „ „	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ „ Double	2 0 0	1 12 0
Potter & Moore's Old English, Mitcham Lavender, large size.	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ Old English, Mitcham Lavender, medium size	3 8 0	3 0 0
„ Old English, Mitcham Lavender, small size.	2 4 0	1 12 0
Grossmith's Old Cottage Lavenvende Watch shape	1 12 0	1 4 0
„ „ Ordinary Bt. sprinklers	2 4 0	1 12 0
„ Green small.	2 0 0	1 10 0
„ „ Large	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ Musk Lavender.	2 8 0	2 0 0

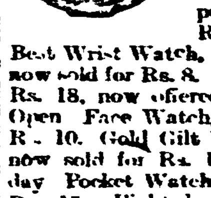
PERFUME SACHETS.

COTY'S Sachets assorted	3 8 0	3 0 0
ROGER et GALLET'S Sachets assorted: Violette, Marvelle, Fleurs de Amour, Gloire de Paris, Souvenir de La Cour	5 0 0	4 8 0
„ assorted: Veera Violette, Peaude Espange, Heliotrope, Indian Hay.	4 0 0	3 8 0
„ Satin odors assorted	3 0 0	2 8 0
„ „ assorted: Souvenir de La Cour, Gloire de Paris, Fleurs d'Amour, Ambre Rose, Jasmin	5 8 0	5 0 0
L. T. PIVER'S Sachets Pompeia Azuria, Floramye, Trefle	2 0 0	1 12 0
ZENOBIA Sachets D 4	0 8 0	0 6 0
„ „ 200 & 202	0 12 0	0 10 0
„ 300-3	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ 304-3 & 306-3, 307-3	3 0 0	2 8 0
Grossmith's Shampoo Powders Phulnana, Shem-el-nissim Wana Rani 7 Pkts. in Box.	1 4 0	1 0 0

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"A PERNICIOUS ORDER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your Saturday's paper there appears a letter of "A Student" which is at least original—if originality consists merely in differing from others. He is furious with you for having commented very harshly about Mr. Wilkinson's notice though to ordinary people like myself it seems that the "Chronicle", as an organ of public opinion, was not concerned with paying compliments to this man or that but only passed a judgment on a particular act of a gentleman in his official capacity as the head of a college. In fact, the article did recognise the unexceptionable career and popularity of Mr. Wilkinson and regreted the more that such a notice was put up by him. It is a gross misrepresentation to say, that you have charged Mr. Wilkinson with regarding students as suspects. What was meant was that if the attitude of the Government towards students does not undergo a complete change, such a conclusion on the part of students was natural and inevitable. For would a friend with reverence towards others advocate such machine-made cast-iron systems of discipline?

Secondly, to argue that the fact of the students of the college not going on strike as soon the notice was put up shows that no uneasiness or distrust was created in the minds of students is to ignore the point at issue. Students all the world over are supposed to submit kuietly to codes pouring forth from their teachers and professors whose armoury contains more powerful weapons than Defence of India Act Bill and who can ruin the career of a student if only they wish to do so. In India the gulf is wider (and naturally so) the result being that students are as helpless and important as their elders. Under these circumstances it is impossible for Indian students to do anything but ignore such notices. But if "A Student" thinks that the notice attracted no attention or created no sensation he is very much mistaken. Some students of the college did think of presenting an application to the principal requesting him to remove the words "otherwise" from the notice. But knowing as they did that the Principal was, like all of us, a product and creature of a system, they did not think it worth while to waste paper which would either go to a basket or at the most to an office-file. For until we break this system and create a new one all pious indignation and severe criticism on the men who concientiously carry it out is as useless as crying for the moon. Perhaps "A Student" comes nearest the point when he says that Mr. Wilkinson does not lay down more restrictions than the Government though he does not seem to know that the Willingdon circular branded the meetings of the Home Rule Leagues (or meetings where Home Rule is advocated) while the notice under comment faithfully interprets the spirit of the former namely to brand the entire public life of the country; thirdly, "A Student' is afraid that students may go to meetings where speakers bring in politics (what an inmoral subject!) under the guise of social or religious subjects. But pray why stop there only? Such political talks often follow a cup or two of tea and the prevalence of dinners, tea-parties, or social gatherings where students talk sedition is a great evil to be ruthlessly suppressed. Let him warn his superiors on the harmful political influences of social intimacy between students and prohibit students from visiting one another's houses or giving feasts or even smiling. Anything is "justifiable" once you cease to prove your superiority by courageous —helpfulness and moral supremacy.

May I suggest that the reason why "A Student" as many other students incur the high expenses of a life in Bombay instead of staying at Dharwar or Junagadh is that the former affords great political and social opportunities for being worthy citizens of their country than any university (let alone Indian) can afford. It is indeed sad to watch young Englishmen who have actively taken part in general elections at Cambridge or Oxford and have lived a free university life coming over here and preaching a number of amiable precepts to our students and forbidding them to talk of the salvation of their Motherland. But the professor who supposes that students would make it a rule to attend all political meetings (though there is no earthly reason why they should not) if a notice is not up prohibiting them from doing so is not a whit less foolish than people who suppose that Indians would carry revolvers in their pockets and shoot every European they meet if once they are allowed to carry arms! It is a moral rather than an actual hindrance that matters.

The situation is not improved by our own young men thinking that docility to the whims of the authorities is an essential attribute of discipline. Discipline as it exists in our schools and colleges is largely an evil. And the consequence is that our university lacking in a living social spirit produces not young citizens but grown up school boys like "A Student" who have been permeated through and through with a passive acceptance of the wisdom of those who teach.

Our Secretariats are not factories to turn out codes which will automatically manufacture discipline. If discipline is to be genuine, it must come from within. A certain amount of authority in education is unavoidable. But where authority is unavoidable, reverence will bridge the distances of race and circumstances. Reverence will be won by love and not by fear. And there is only one step between fear and hate. Let not the students of this Presidency think that this latest move of the authorities is a fresh manifestation of the panic-stricken officials of the Punjab who bully the students to sign the order of loyalty and support the Rowlatt Bill.—Yours, etc.,

A YOUNG INDIAN.

BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

A big fire broke out yesterday evening at Baranagore in the Soyth Jute Mill owned by Messrs. Groege Henderson and Company. The fire originated in a one-storied godown stocked with jute bales. After two hours the fire was brought under control. No loss of life is reported. The cause and value of the property destroyed is yet unknown as the bales are still smouldering.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs 10,000 Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 6 months Bills Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96· 3·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2848%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95· 3·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·0558%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. Tht Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues

of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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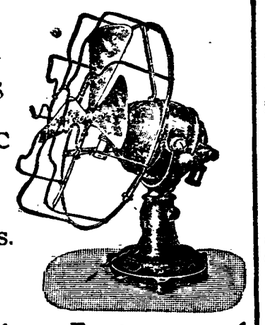
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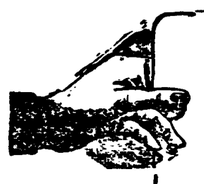
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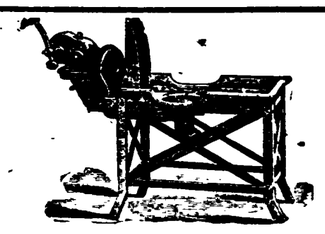


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